

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

{ STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
{ UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other metals, on the most moderate terms.

Original Correspondence.

FREEING COLLIERIES OF INFLAMMABLE GAS.

SIR,—In my letter, published in the *Journal* of Jan. 13, I stated that I was unable to see how Mr. J. G. Williams would remove all gas from mines. I pointed out the difficulties which seemed to me to stand in the way of his invention, and I hoped that when next he wrote he would state how he would surmount those difficulties; but I am disappointed in my expectations. He says that the fact of his having removed nearly 15,000 cubic feet of gas in five days should be sufficient guarantee that he could do it again. Now, I was about to say we had removed 15,000 cubic feet in five minutes, but we have removed a larger quantity than that in five hours; so that, in point of quickness, we are far ahead of Mr. Williams. In every invention that is brought out there should be at least two points kept in view—that it should do its work in a shorter time, and with more economy, than the thing it is intended to supersede; but I do not see the benefits Mr. Williams's invention is going to confer upon the miner. Has he found out some plan whereby he can compel gas to move one way while the air is moving another, and carrying the gas along with it? If he cannot do this, how is he going to attract an outburst of gas to the point of his magnet, which might take place between that point and the upcast shaft?

Has Mr. Williams discovered some method whereby he can control gas as a man would a ball in the hollow of his hand? Has he found out how to deprive gas of its power of diffusion—can he rob it of its inflammable qualities—does he know of some chemical compound that he is about to place in the downcast shaft to mix with the air, so that it will destroy the explosive properties of the gas as it diffuses itself through the workings? If he cannot do all or any of these things, then of what earthly use is his invention? Let him show how much better or safer the miner will be under his invention than he is at present in a well-conducted mine. I cannot see how the miner could work with naked lights under Mr. Williams's invention, nor do I see how he could give him any better light than he has at present.

Mr. Williams says he sees no insurmountable difficulty in the questions propounded by me. It sometimes happens that men do not see difficulties in a thing they do not understand, but when they come practically to grapple with it, and try to work it out, they discover their mistake.

Far be it from me to try to put any imaginary difficulty in the way of Mr. Williams's invention. I have only shown what I consider the real difficulties which he will have to surmount before his invention can be practically applied, and my wish is that he may succeed, but I am much afraid that he will not. There is yet much room for improvement in the working and safety of mines; but whenever an invention is intended to be introduced into mines it should always be borne in mind that it will have to stand rougher tests than mere experiment in the laboratory.

Barnsley, Jan. 29.

GEORGE ADCROFT.

HOW TO PREVENT COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,—Some of your readers will recollect the particulars of my plan for prevention of explosions in coal mines, published in the *Mining Journal* of July 17, 1857. By later experiments I have discovered that the chlorine in muriatic acid is a dissolvent of hydrogen explosive gas in coal mines, which (hydrogen) with the oxygen in muriatic acid, together with an oxygenising process (as steam), forms water. So that by sending a jet of muriatic acid, assisted by an oxygenising process (as steam), through the explosive gas, explosions in coal mines are prevented. The above process can be very much simplified.

Widnes, near Warrington.

JOSEPH JONES, Practical Chemist.

NEW COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—I beg leave to add a few remarks to, and rectify some errors which appeared in, my letter in last week's *Journal*, relating to the South Resolven and Cefn Mawr workings, &c. The archway of No. 3 level is 7½ ft. wide and 6½ ft. high; the writer could not have allowed for the stonework, and hence this mistake. In another place, while alluding to the reasons assigned for commencing under the seam, he says—"While it gives the company a range of rocks (immense advantage, surely!) about a mile in extent," instead of which it should have been a "range of works." The Taff Vale Railway being a short line, and so well managed, are the reasons generally assigned for its being such a good paying concern, and realising better dividends than the Great Western and other large railways. I know of two companies who have guaranteed to send away 500 tons of coal per day by the Vale of Neath and Cefn Mawr Junction Railway, and three other collieries have also promised to send away their coals by this line as soon as it is completed. I am sorry to see the Neath and Pelenna Company being wound-up; the advantages which this colliery would derive by the proposed narrow-gauge line being brought into operation would be very considerable, as coals could then be shipped in Swansea by this company for 1s. 9d. per ton cheaper than the unfortunate shareholders have hitherto been paying.—Neath, Jan. 30.

ISAAC SMITH.

MACHEN COLLIERY, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

SIR,—In the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 30 it is reported that the Machen Colliery Company are going to stop their works. The writer of that article gives, as reasons for stopping the colliery—1. That the company could not get land to sink a pit nearer to the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, and ½ mile from the present pit.—2. Not having land to sink, they were bound to abandon the colliery, because they could not work it at a profit without the new pit alluded to; and 3. They give as a reason why they could not have land that a brother of the landlord wished to preserve some game on the spot, and the consequence is that a large sum of money (100,000, or more) is now lost.

The liberty of the press, no doubt, is a great boon to the country, but when it is used by interested parties to put forth to the world false evidence to conceal matters of fact respecting so disastrous a waste of money, it becomes painful indeed. I shall not enter upon a judicial enquiry into these remarkable affairs, which are in no degree creditable to any that have had the management of them; but the following facts will be sufficient to explain the whole matter:—

1. The present workings are already shut up; they could not keep them open any longer, except at a loss. Another pit could not in any way improve the present workings, which are now inundated, and millions of tons of coal, that ought to have produced large sums in royalty, is now covered with water, where, perhaps, it may remain for ages yet to come.

2. There is a branch from the Merthyr and Brecon Railway on which a locomotive runs the coal in permanent trucks from under the tips at the pit's mouth. That could not be done where they proposed sinking the new pit.

3. In reply to that discordant element at the head of the broil, who informs us that the land has been refused for the purpose of preserving game on that spot, is also equally untrue; that place is not a preserve.

The present pit is on the borders of the preserves, but the proposed new pit would be ½ mile further off. In conclusion, I must admit that the reverend gentleman does preserve some game, and himself and neighbours get many days' sport and delicious dishes from them. Would I could say so of the game that was preserved by the Machen Colliery Company, who have so much improved in their own state of plums since they have found a cover at Machen, but never produced for their preservers so much as an egg from the nest nor a feather from the tail.

Newport, Jan. 31.

CONSTANT READER.

PENRYN SLATE QUARRY DISTRICT.

SIR,—In fulfilment of my promise to send you some observations on the quarries in this district, I cannot do better than again caution intending speculators even in this famous locality from being credulous and too sanguine in their expectations to realise an immediate return for their capital. This district extends from the Penryn Quarry in a northern direction to the Bangor Slate Company's Quarry, a distance of about four miles, and in an eastern direction very near, if not as far as the British Slate Company's Quarry, known as Cwm Elgfa, and to the west not quite so far; but this being Colonel Pennant's property, a tack-note, or lease, to open a quarry on the same is quite out of the question, therefore there is only the eastern direction available in this respect. As in the first of these directions are the famous quarries of Pantdrefnog and the Bangor Slate Company's quarry, both of which supply an enormous quantity of slates, and those, as to quality and colour, second to none in the Principality, I believe I may also add that the former, at least, pays handsome dividends, although both quarries are under great working disadvantages, having to be sunk in galleries, and all the slates and waste raised by means of inclines—in the former by steam, and in the latter by water power. They have also very little room for their waste. In this eastern direction, which comprises nearly the whole of the Llanllechid Mountain, the slate formation is much the same as in these surrounding quarries—excepting the working disadvantages, as the several trials that are being made sufficiently prove, being intersected by regular posts, the same as occur in the Penryn Quarry itself; and as some of these trials are on the eve of being energetically worked, they will, doubtless, prove to be a great prize, and

again warrant the assertion so often made—"That slate properties, when properly managed, &c., pay fabulous profits." With experienced agents and managers, I unhesitatingly state that some of these openings, in time, will not be surpassed even by the Penryn Quarry itself in their majestic and systematic working appearance; for some of these may have as many as from 30 to 36 galleries, whereas there are only about 14 in the Penryn Quarry; in fact, it only requires time and money, and these openings will be among the first in Wales.—Jan. 31.

E. W.

A GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR WALES.

SIR,—Some of your readers have been, perhaps, expecting to hear what has become of this scheme, and what progress has been made with it during the past few months. To satisfy such, you will, no doubt, with your usual urbanity, allow me to say a few words on the subject.

I thought that your correspondent, "N. B.," would have openly joined the ranks, and have made himself known ere this; of course, he had a perfect right not to do so, and perhaps we cannot upon consideration blame him for not so doing, being so much more pleasant to join a scheme when succeeding than when striving to get into existence. "Nothing succeeds like success," says Talleyrand.

In the first place, I can assure you, Sir, that the promoters of this idea are by no means discouraged, although there has been a relapse, rather apparent than otherwise, for the last few months, yet there have been certain silent agencies at work that point to a something to be done in the future. We expected to do more at the Aberystwith Eisteddfod in Sept., but we cannot make giant strides, and when we remember that "it is slow and sure that wins the race," perhaps we did as much there as was safe under present circumstances; and even to bring it into any notice at all at the National Eisteddfod, which is by far the greatest literary gathering, the very centre point of moral attraction in Wales, was no mean beginning. That is, however, a thing of the past; the present question is—What is wise to be done for the future? This is a question difficult to be answered, a problem difficult to be solved, and we mortals, who can really penetrate but very little into the future, have to answer such questions upon assuming what may take place. However, past experience may serve to guide us a little. The mental soil of Wales requires to be prepared to receive and appreciate such an institution. We are glad to announce that the Rev. John Ogwen Jones, B.A., has commenced a geological class at Liverpool, and the Rev. Evan Roberts one at Caenmaes, and there may be others that we are not acquainted with. Are there no gentlemen at Festiniog, Bangor, Carnarvon, Aberdare, Merthyr, Brynmawr, and other mining districts, who would exercise a little self-denial, and establish geological classes in their respective districts? This would, indeed, be practically preparing the way for the society. We know that there are obstacles in the way, one of the most formidable of which is the absence of suitable Welsh geological terms. There is a remarkable want of scientific terms in the Welsh language: Caerfallwch introduced some. The history of nations, says Dr. Angus, may be pretty clearly traced in the construction of their language; this is strikingly true with regard to Wales. The Welsh lingo is a poetic language—the Welsh people are a nation of poets; almost every beardless youth fancies himself to have scaled the apex of Parnassus, and to be inspired with the blessed inspiration of the Muses, and the consequence is that the Welsh press groans under the weight of poetic compositions, not always, we are sorry to say, of the highest order. It is, however, gratifying to know that such an able scholar, philologist, and geologist, as Prof. Peters, of Bala, is preparing a nomenclature of geology in the Welsh language.

Again, there will be an exhibition held in connection with the Eisteddfod, at Chester, this year, and we would respectfully solicit all who possess any fossils, or mineral curiosities, to send them to be exhibited. The exhibition at Aberystwith was no doubt, on the whole, a great success; yet had it not been for the attendance of Prof. Peters, at a great inconvenience to himself, the geological department of it would have been a miserable failure. We trust it will not be so this year, but hope to have a large and varied assortment of minerals and fossils, and arranged, if possible, to present an epitome of the geology of Old Cambria.

We are assured there will be ample scope given at the Chester Eisteddfod to discuss the matter thoroughly, and we sincerely hope with some good effect; and it will be a source of great pride to see the facts recorded in the *Mining Journal*. We hope to see an influential committee appointed there, with their minds deeply imbued with the necessity of such an establishment.

Geology, as a science, apart from any commercial considerations, has a high claim on our attention. Public opinion is now so much in its favour that no one is admitted to be thoroughly educated unless he has an insight into it. Consequently, every college, and many private seminaries, have their professors of this branch. Yet it must be admitted that the "sermons in stones" have been too little sought for in Wales; and we have been constrained to "weep tears such as angels weep" to think that it should be so. If geology be regarded as a book, it is one with regard to the vast importance of the facts written with fossil letters on its stony pages; and the unlimited scope it gives to man to employ his powers in deciphering its hieroglyphics, disclosing eruptions, conflagrations, dislocations, upheavals, &c., that it ranks second to none, according to Dr. Herschel, but astronomy; and untold ages, will doubtless roll on before the last page is accurately read, and the last link in the history of the formation of the world, when there was no human historian created to record it, comes to light.

We hope the formation of a Geological Society for Wales will be not the gratification of any particular self, which, like the sea and the grave, although they have swallowed up the spoil of ages, crowned heads, and the greatest treasures of the time, yet cry "more," but that it will be the means of bringing thousands to cultivate a science that is calculated to produce much pleasure and enjoyment.

SAMUEL JENKINS.

Feb. 1.

MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

SIR,—The blockade of the ports of Chili by Spain, its continuance and effect on the price of copper, just now engages the attention of all mining men here. When the blockade was first announced the market quotations for the metal were 33 to 34 cents per lb.; an advance to 40 and 45 cents soon took place. The probable settlement of the difficulty, through the offered mediation of France and England, caused prices to recede to 36 cents; and now, later intelligence being of a warlike character, copper is quoted at 42 cents, with an almost certain prospect of touching 50 cents per lb.; and should the blockade be kept up for any length of time, the chances are that we shall get higher prices than were paid last winter, and during the late rebellion.

The mines cannot now take advantage of the market prices; ice has effectually blockaded us, and the produce for the winter will have to lie over till the return of spring, and the opening of navigation on the lakes, so that, comparatively speaking, we shall not be benefited by any prices that may rule between the present time and the beginning of May. Last winter copper was commanding a heavy price, and the companies, in many instances, paid extravagant rates to get out all that was possible while the ports were closed. The spring brought the close of the rebellion, and a stagnation of the metal market, and the same copper which at 50 cent. would have left handsome profits sold at a loss, in many instances, on the cost of production for 30 cents per lb. Stockholders felt the sting, and have not yet recovered entirely from the effects of it; the remembrance remains, and though there is almost a certainty of high prices prevailing for copper for a lengthened period, there seems to be no disposition to force the increase of production till such time as it can quickly be put in the market. Indeed, some of the mines of Ontonagon county have lately been reducing hands, and that in the face of an almost general improvement among the mines of that district. This, combined with a lack of speculative spirit among the public, throws a temporary dulness over things for the present. We are confidently looking for an improvement, however, and trust that with the return of spring mining here will receive a fresh impetus and new life. It might not be out of place here to state that at this time the wages of miners on contract vary in the several districts from \$45 to \$55 per month. Board and washing costs from \$18 to \$22 per month. Gold is steady, at about 145. Should this meet the eye of a fellow-miner, he may draw his own conclusions as to the inducements men have to remain here or come to this place.

THE SHIPMENTS OF COPPER FOR 1865 ARE [reckon 2000 lbs. to the ton]:—

From Portage Lake district	4596 tons 856 lbs.
From Keweenaw district	3234 tons 1673 lbs.
From Ontonagon district	2140 tons 845 lbs.

Total shipments for 1855 9971 tons 1374 lbs.

The increase from 1864 amounts to 1546 tons 1027 lbs. This is a larger production than any previous year has given, 1862 coming nearest, with 9062 tons, and from what I can gather, the produce of 1866 will be still larger. The value for pure copper may be estimated at about 75 per cent.; that from Portage district is nearly all smelted and shipped in ingots. In

the figures given above for that district the amount specified is estimated to be worth 80 per cent. of fine copper. Smelting-works are coming into operation generally on the Lake, there being one each at Ontonagon and Portage Lake in operation; another has just been started at Lac La Belle, for the Keweenaw district.

The *Portage Gazette* (December 23), speaking of the profits realised by the mines around, says:—"The amount returned to stockholders in the shape of dividends is \$1,200,000, or very nearly 8 per cent. annual interest on all the money expended on the mines in the Portage Lake district. The market value of the stocks of these companies, based on the quotations of the present week is, in round numbers, \$5,500,000, or about 45 per cent. more than the amount originally paid in." That is not so very bad for a district comprising quite a number of young and progressive mines, and at a time of depression in the price of stock, and judging from what I see and hear of Lake Superior mining generally, a curtailment of surface expenses to something like a proportion with the system adopted in most of the Cornish mines would materially increase the profits made. The profits made by mines at work in Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties this year are among four or five mines; but for the current 12 months I believe the number will be more than doubled, for there are quite a number of most promising concerns among those in the progressive list, which, with spirited management, cannot fail of coming out right. In my next I propose speaking of a copper ore mine on Lake Superior. MINER.

Keweenaw County, Lake Superior, Jan. 4.

GOLD AND OIL IN CANADA.

SIR,—Enclosed I forward you current reports of gold operations, both in the Ascut, Chaudiere, and British Columbia gold districts, for publication through the columns of the *Journal*. General rumour seems to be in keeping with facts here stated, and I shall continue to send you such as I believe will be interesting to very many of your readers:—

From the Chaudiere Gold Mines, a letter received last week from a gold seeker says:—"Three men last week found over \$1000 worth of gold on the River du Loup. They found one very large nugget, said to weigh 33 ozs., and several others of a smaller size, and everything looks favourable. Large parties of people are working on the veins of quartz; more than 20 shafts are being sunk through the quartz, with a splendid show of gold in them; and they expect to have five or six crushing mills next spring."—The recent discoveries of gold in Northern Minnesota have already been noticed, and the telegraph now informs us that intelligence has been received at the General Land Office, at Washington, of further important discoveries. It should be remembered that these gold discoveries are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Lake Superior route to the Red River, and are of such a kind as to leave little doubt that gold will be found on the British side of the line, and upon the very route referred to.—The Ascut Gold Mining Company have closed operations for the winter. We are informed that as they approach the bed-rock the gold is found in larger pieces. Some of these pieces which we saw, and which would not go into the small pails containing the smaller pieces, were valued at from \$4 to \$5 each. We were shown upwards of 11 ozs. of the said gold, the result of last week's work. Since the company has begun operations they have taken out nearly 53 ozs. of gold, valued at about \$1000, the result of 69 days' work, averaging about eight hours a day, at a cost of 90 cents per ounce. We saw, also, a ring manufactured by Mr. N. B. Odell, of Sherbrooke, from gold which he washed out at a mine. A few days ago we reported the discovery of new gold fields in British Columbia. We now learn by telegraph, from San Francisco, that there was great excitement at Victoria over the new and rich places at Big Bend. A nugget worth \$4000 had been found. One man took out \$800 worth of gold in one day, and \$300 a day was a common thing.—New and important gold discoveries have been made in British Columbia. Big Bend and Bridge River are the names of the new districts which have been explored by Government surveyors. Tracks have been opened, and large numbers of miners have been pushed into the new field. The *Victoria Colonist* says:—"Big Bend and Bridge Rivers have placed British Columbia in an unshakable position as a gold country. With these two new fields of wealth at different parts of the neighbouring colony, with Kootenay and Cariboo, we see a time in the not far distant future when British Columbia will be able to assert a pre-eminence over even Australia and California."

OIL.—Touching oil, our Canadians, in the Upper Province especially, are waking up; and it appears, by almost every day's report in the provincial papers, that oil is a reality. This will naturally be pleasing to very many of our British capitalists interested in railroads, canals, and other public works:—

THE BOWWELL OIL WELLS.—Only those who have been at Bowwell recently can properly understand the activity in oil-boring in that quarter. The constant stream of speculators, interested shareholders, and mere visitors, makes the little village present all the appearance of a fair every day of the week. Some idea of the number of wells going down may be gathered from the fact that the Great Western Railway has already delivered about 130 steam-engines at Bowwell station! On the Pepper farm alone between 40 and 50 wells are in progress. It is calculated that in the Enniskillen and Bowwell regions from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 have already been spent in lands, labour, machinery, &c. The present produce of all the wells in operation averages about 5000 barrels per month, or 60,000 per annum. If even 25 per cent. of the wells now boring prove successful this quantity must soon be very largely increased. The following are the wells now in operation, and an approximation to the quantity each is yielding daily:—The Lester well, 125 barrels; Pepper, 25; Wood, 30; Goss, 12; Prince, 12; Company, 6; Reid, 3; Maple, 50. The Lick, the Victoria, and other good wells are undergoing repairs, therefore their returns are not given above, and it is only proper to add that several of the above wells, from various causes, are not pumping at present to their full capacity. The number of wells which have struck oil, but are not yet deep enough to secure it in paying quantities, is considerable, and is constantly receiving additions. The oil men are now agitating for a branch railway through the oil region, and it is to be hoped that the directors of the Grand Trunk or Great Western will see their way to carry out so desirable a project.—The most recent development at the wells is that of the Wyoming Rock Oil Company. They have just put up a 25-horse power engine at a well struck last summer, at the east gum beds. This increased power has given such control of the water that it now pumps at least 3000 worth of oil daily, and the production is increasing. All the engine builders in Western Canada are now driven to their utmost capacity to meet the demands for engines. The engines now coming into our oil regions surpass those in Pennsylvania, and are a credit to our manufacturers. Toronto parties have invested \$200,000. Oil men from Pennsylvania are beginning to make investments in Canada. Everything promises great briskness. The oil well of Frank Lester, at Bowwell, is said to be pumping at the rate of 300 barrels per day, one-half oil; the fact has caused some excitement in London. Six oil companies have been formed in the small villages of Delaware, near London, Canada, and all parties are said to have great faith in the profitable nature of their investments.—Operations at the Hicks oil well, at London, are still being energetically pushed. The depth now attained is somewhat over 500 ft.; the frequent eruptions of gas, however, tend to hinder progress, yet this is presumed to be a "good sign" of the article "oil."

Knoxville, Canada East, Jan. 16.

J. B.

GREAT RETALLACK, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

ADIT DRIVING AND SHAFT SINKING.

SIR,—Your correspondent, who designates himself "A Shareholder" in this mine, seems impatient, and wishes to dispense with adit driving, and strongly recommends shaft sinking. I beg to say, if he would take a geographical survey of the set, and at the same time see the several lodges already discovered, and the splendid kills in which those lodges exist, and get someone to point out other lodges that are likely to be discovered, he would content himself with the present small drainage from his purse, and remain in quietness. The practical agent wishes, before he commences sinking shafts, to see his way clear before any attempt is made on such management as is recommended by this shareholder. The honest, practical, and judicious miner does not like to waste the shareholders' money, consequently shaft sinking is deferred. After these lodges are discovered, then I would recommend, with your correspondent, to sink the shaft, or sink a shaft, on the most available point to command all other lodges, which the agent will quickly discover, and find a place to erect necessary machinery for working the mine effectually. The speculative and theoretical miner would, I take it, fit your correspondent well, and by chance now and then cut a lodge; but to sink shafts at random is impracticable and injudicious. Permit me to instance a similar case in a little mine in this neighbourhood (called Wheel Albert), where a flat-roof shaft is being sunk, and they came down on the lodge 15 ft. below surface, and at once commenced driving on the lodge, but what mineral they expected to find at that depth I cannot understand; I consider it almost a waste of money and time. If this shaft had been planned as to take the lodge of the lodge in the 50 ft. level instead of the 15, the manager would have acted right, and, at the same time, would have displayed a little of his well-known wisdom, and shown his capabilities, judgment, and understanding; but perhaps he was but following instructions. I must now, however, leave the matter in the hands of the adventurers, and allow them to think for themselves; but I may inform your correspondent that adit levels cannot be driven quite as fast as railway speed.

Jan. 24.

A MINER.

WHEEL GRENVILLE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—For several weeks there has been a discussion in the *Mining Journal* respecting the management of Wheel Grenville.—Mr. Editor being one of the persons who think the management all it should be, and Capt. Charles Thomas has been named as giving a report in accordance with his views; but Capt. Thomas's report has not appeared, I believe, and even if it had the public would not be bound to take Capt. Thomas's opinion before all others. As to facts, Capt. Thomas may be relied on, and Capt. George Odgers is a credit to his profession, as much so as any man in the county of Cornwall. But captains cannot always do as they like. I have no shares in Wheel Grenville, but I know the mine well. I also know the agents. But facts are stubborn things, and figures are facts. Here are a few figures from a report in the *Journal*, some time in October, so that the calculations were made previous to the discussion, and I know nothing of the other writers. In the report alluded to there were 91 men employed in 22 bargains. Of that number there were eight ends and rises, employing 18 men; all of these latter were producing ore, and taking the setting price for a basis, and allowing every man 51. per month, including his cost, the value of the ore taken away would be 1641. 6s. But by the employing of six men in these places it would increase the numbers from 18 to 48, increasing the value of the ore taken away from 1641. to 4441. We must not stop here; the value of the ground discovered, at a fair calculation, is as 10 to 1; therefore, 1641 x 10 is 16401. discovered. Again, 444 x 10 is 44401. might be opened on per month. There were only 18 men employed opening mineral ground, but there were 28 men stopping the mineral ground away, besides all the tributaries; consequently, the reserves could not accumulate very fast. The mineral that should be raised per month, as per report, in the whole of the mine, on the above basis, would be about 9801. But if, as above suggested, there were 28 more men employed in the ends ere might be more stops, and still have a good reserve, and Wheel Grenville would very soon be a dividend-paying mine.

My only object in writing this is to contribute my mite to try to carry out mining

the St. Austell district had fallen was due to the absence of the enterprises required to put up adequate power. The days of small operations in any branch of mining were fast coming to an end: in the present day they cannot live—at least in England. For a practical knowledge of the district he was satisfied they could not be in better hands than those of Captain Richards, whose knowledge and experience of Captain Richards as to machinery and mining appliances made the St. Austell district a wall altogether one of the best he had ever seen. He was not generally a sanguine man, and had frequently, in his professional career, to mislead himself, but he was, nevertheless, a very glad, however, when, as in a case like the present, he could praise himself and his district.

SIR.—It is not very difficult to make a statement which, although true in itself, proves nothing, because it is connected with something to which it is altogether irrelevant. Thus, "C," in referring to Crookes' process of amalgamation, says—"I am authorised by Dr. Percy, F.R.S., Professor of Metallurgy at the above institution (School of Mines), to state that he entirely dissents from the opinions expressed by your correspondent adverse," &c.; but this proves nothing: for I, with equal regard for truth and logic, may say that I am authorised to state that as Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., is a professor in the Royal School of Mines, either Dr. Frankland, or my delegate by him, is entitled to state that I, or my delegate, dissent from Dr. Percy's views; and such a delegate, moreover, may be either connected with the School of Mines or not—for the present, then, we will leave the address out of the question.

Whether my arguments be sufficiently answered by the letters from Mr. Bell and "F." is a question that could, probably, be more impartially answered by the general body of readers of the Journal than by "C." and I do not think I shall be alone when I express the opinion that those letters do not answer mine, and that they do not even refer to the points raised by me. It is complained that I first confess entire ignorance of the principles on which the process is based, and then reason as if I had perfect information on the subject. But, such a statement is utterly untrue, and a misapprehension of Mr. Bell's letter. I much more simply referred to some of the principles, which one would expect to be involved in a gold extraction process; but I had no intention of displaying any knowledge of the principles upon which Mr. Crookes claims to work—I have never seen them alluded to by Mr. Crookes, and I have never seen Mr. Crookes' confirmation of Mr. Bell's views on the subject, which views I only referred to in order to show that they did not fairly set forth the novelty of the sodium process. I desire Mr. Crookes to receive all the credit his process is entitled to, and so, also, I, therefore, unhesitatingly repeat, that I consider the principles involved in the sodium process, as compared with those observed in any other chemical operation with which I am acquainted—assuming, of course, that what has appeared in the columns of the Journal is to be relied upon.

Journal is to be renewed upon.

Dr. Percy and I have any wish to create doubt as to the value of his invention but, greatly mistaken on the contrary, nothing could give me greater pleasure than to see its value demonstrated; but whilst the mode by which the results are obtained is carefully surrounded with mystery, the very common opinion will continue to be that it is not the sodium alone which produces the improved results, but the previous "sitting" process which the ore undergoes. I am aware that, the sodium process being chemical rather than metallurgical in its nature, Dr. Percy must be allowed some extra latitude, yet all who agree that he is extremely bold, and that he is not conclusive in his opinion, will agree that he "entirely ignores" the opinion expressed to you by your correspondent adverse "to the process, when all that is claimed for the sodium process is that it is a valuable discovery "because it is."

The points I referred to, and which I can only be answered by Mr. Crookes, "or someone delegated to him," are, first, if the sodium reduces the oxides and sulphides in the process, how does it happen that it suffices to add only in proportion to the amount of sulphur not present in the oxides and sulphides to be reduced?—2. Assuming that one 9000th part of sulphur will not sicken more, or materially more, mercury than one 20000th part of sodium, and this has not been denied either by Mr. Crookes or by Mr. Belt, in what manner are the beneficial results alleged to arise from the use of sodium accounted for? There can be no doubt that a large number of persons interested not only in the commercially profitable solution of the problem of Welsh Gold extraction generally, but who are connected with those works where the sodium process is being tried, are becoming impatient, and less confident, and hence it is a kindness to Mr. Crookes to afford him an opportunity of fully explaining the principles upon which the process is based, so that those whose great "wealth and high standing give sufficient proof of their commercial sagacity" may ascertain the grounds upon which their hopes are founded.

I can well understand, assuming the results obtained to be so extraordinary and inexplicable as would appear from the records in the Journal, that the process would have met with "the approval of such chemists as Prof. Miller, Frankland, Hofmann, and Odling," more especially if the process itself is based upon principles hitherto unknown.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the White Hart Hotel, St. Austell, Cornwall, on January 22. Nearly forty shareholders were present, either personally or represented by their friends, among whom were:—Messrs. Alan Swinton, Swinton House, Coldstream; Osmond Rhodes, Leeds; William H. Williams, Manchester; Henry Marsden, Southport; Alexander Miller, Lansdown-crescent, Glasgow; M'Clure Thomas, Manchester; Thos. Stokes, Arthur-street, Liverpool; S. Downey, Exeter; Joseph Capell, Brock Hall, Weedon; J. Alexander, banker, Sudbury; H. Sparrow, Birmingham; Harvey Harvey, and Edwin Wadge, of Harvey and Co., Manchester; Thomas H. Davies, Liverpool; S. R. Buckton, Edgobaston, Birmingham; Thomas Benham, Oldham; J. S. Vickers, Queen's Ferry, Flint; J. Dowton, Shotley Bridge, Durham; M. J. Harvey, Church-street, Liverpool; E. Harvey Wadge, Warminster Hall, Blackock, Dublin; Thomas Ridley, Cobest Ironworks; Charles Harton, Kings-road, Brighton; David Cressney, Weedon; J. Baird, Glasgow; Alexander Miller, Sale, near Manchester; George Gill, Dudley; William Crosskill, Stamp Office, Hall; S. Gamble, Park-crescent, Brighton; R. Scott, Newcastle; Harold Evans, Liverpool; William Brennan, Hazlehurst, Manchester; William Bain, M.A., Cheltenham College, Cheltenham; J. H. Tetley, Liverpool; Capt. C. Thomas, Redruth; Capt. Joseph Richards, St. Austell; Messrs. Francis, Trelisland; and Mr. Martin, resident at the mines. The secretary of the company, Mr. Charles Gibson, was also in attendance.

Mr. E. HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr Charles Gibson) then moved the Chairman said the meeting would observe that their object in assembling that day was for the special purpose of visiting the company's mines and works, and ascertaining for themselves their position and prospects, and the propriety of the proposed course of action of the directors as to future operations. It had long been his conviction that the greater portion—if not nearly the whole—of the loss and disaster attending on the formation of the company had been due to the want of proper preliminary investigation; and from the unwillingness of the directors to take the shareholders into their counsel, unless overtaken by irretrievable disaster. If proper enquiry had been made by intending investors, and if shareholders had been often consulted, the stupendous disasters they now unfortunately read of almost daily in the public papers—and which, in the eyes of foreigners, reflect so much discredit on their whole commercial system, might have been avoided. He was not prepared to say that his own opinion was so satisfactory as a personal inspection and investigation. It no doubt might be suggested, and indeed it had been frequently said, that a personal investigation of matters of a technical nature by gentlemen unacquainted technically with the subject could be of little value; and many considered this to be specially the case in matters relating to mining. For his part, he (the Chairman) entirely dissented from this view. He felt convinced that if 15 or 20 English merchants and professional men could go together and examine the works of the company, they would be able to form a correct opinion, and they would be pretty certain to arrive at a conclusion not very far from the truth (Hear, Hear). At least this was the view taken by the English and American constitutions.

where the most technical matters—such as matters of patent law—were left to be decided by juries. It was very well for dilettante legislators and writers to disparage the collective sense of a dozen ordinary Englishmen; but for his part, and he spoke with some experience, he would rather any day accept the judgment of a score of men of business, such as he was now addressing, on any matter affecting society, than the decision of any dozen philosophers culled from all the academies of Europe. (Laughter.) It was clear, however, he understood, from what he had said, that he underrated technical knowledge, and that he was not averse to the aid of the expert. It was plain that this view intelligible to a body of men of business was not good for very much himself. He was glad, therefore, to find that a portion of the Manchester shareholders in South Cornwall had provided themselves that day with independent professional advice in the person of Capt. C. Thomas, of Redruth. With the light of his vast experience, aided by the explanations of the resident manager, Capt. John Martin, and their superintending Engineer, Capt. Joseph Richards, of Devon Great Consols, he felt assured they possessed, in connection with their own good sense, every means for arriving at a correct conclusion. But, that the proceeds of the sale of the mine should be applied to the purpose of providing his views respecting them. The sett who at present possessed, a portion of which was formerly worked under the well-known name of Wheal Bunn, was situated

the Hensbarrow or St. Austell district, the well-known lodes of Wheal Jimmy, was situated on the Cornish coast, and the Cornwall granite was the source of the porphyry, which forms the characteristic features of Devonshire and Cornwall--on the southern borders of which was situated the flourishing little town in which they were now sojourning. No portion of the county of Cornwall--so prolific in metallic wealth--had produced richer or more profitable deposits of the metallic minerals than this granite range and the kiltas county skirting it. On their way down by the Cornwall Railway they must have remarked, between that and Par, the last station they stopped at, the great mine of Wheal Par, and the Par Consols, at present in full work, and the old workings of the Fembroke and Grindiswald, mines in their order, and for their extent, far exceeded in wealth any mines now working in Devonshire. The little district of St. Austell (St. Austell) is the great exhausted old tin mine of Polgoth, one of the most ancient in Cornwall, and certainly the most profitable ever known in the county. Dr. Barlow, the famous Cornish historian, writing about a century ago, says that this mine had turned out the most gain and the greatest quantity of tin then known; "it appeared" by the old books that the adventurers got upwards of 20,000*l.* a year clear profit for numbers of years following; a wonderful result, when we remember the limited scale of the operations, which was then based on, and that 20,000*l.* a year in those days would be fully equivalent to 100,000*l.* of the present time. Up the moors, surrounding the district, were the well-known mines of Caradoc, a network of workings, of which Dewar, Hewas, and nearly a score of others less known. Indeed, in his experience, he knew of no part of Europe where metallic wealth was so widely distributed, for it would be difficult, throughout the whole of the metalliferous portions of the moor, extending over many scores of square miles, to find a hundred square yards without extensive workings. Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., the eminent Cornish geologist, and the highly respected living authority on metalliferous deposits, describes the Hensbarrow as a "greatly altered and somewhat irregularly accreted veinlets, which most commonly abound in oxide of tin," which are further described as being "exposed to the surface of the veins above, it is generally dispersed through the substance of the contiguous rocks, and is not at present available for profitable working on a large scale, it was of great value as indicating the worth of the veins in the vicinity, from the backs of which it was most startlingly and abundantly derived." The value of the tin fields in this district; and Goss Moa Moa, the most extensive and profitable of the tin fields, has been valued at the value of millions. As working for alluvial gold by rough and ready means has succeeded in Australia and California by valuing mining on scientific principles, so the old streaming of the St. Austell district should be succeeded by an extensive and scientific working of the lodes from which these alluvial deposits must have been originally derived. Nothing, however, probably showed more the original importance of the district as a source of tin than the fact that for many years the blowing-houses of St. Austell only work of the kind in Cornwall. A blowing-house, he might state, was

So much for the general antecedents of the district. With regard to the special property they had already acquired, he believed they might fairly say that no mineral property ever brought before the public had been backed up by such a weight of the

highest professional authority. In saying this he desired to stress without exaggeration what he had exaggerated, but when he looked over the reports he held in his hand he felt he had spoken quite within the mark. In the first place was the report of Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolcoath—probably the most cautious agent in Cornwall—who, after describing in detail the nature and characteristics of the lodes, sums up as follows:—"The trial of the sample to-day, the size of the lodes, the character of the tinstuff, and the little cost at which it can be broken, drawn, stamped, and dressed, show that the mine can be worked so as to ensure good interest to the shareholders." Mr. John Hitt-chins, the eminent mining engineer—mining engineer, he believed, to His Highness the Duke of Devonshire—he thought highly of the property that has enabled himself lately to find a good interest in it. Captain Geo. Edwards, manager of the Great Bay Mines, which were among the largest in Cornwall, shows in exact detail how much tin can be returned per day, and at what cost and profit it can be produced. Mr. Sampson, mineral agent to some of the greatest landed proprietors in the county, pronounced Wheal Bunny to be a valuable mineral property, and one that ensured good profits. Captains James Pope and John Vivian—the former for many years manager of the rich Bassett Mines and the latter of the Great Abraham and Grenver Mines, now working under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons—pronounce the tin produced by this mine to be, for purity, such as will sell well all the way to the west, and realise the best price in Cornwall—a matter of no small importance. These days, says Capt. Joseph Jones, the head manager of the mines of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons in Cornwall, and Capt. William Roberts, who occupies a similar position with regard to the extensive mines of Messrs. P. W. Thomas and Sons, jointly report that this undertaking cannot fail to prove a profitable and lasting mine; and they also speak of the tin as being "of the best quality in the county." Captain Henry James, a well-known mining surveyor, largely employed by London capitalists, goes into very full details, showing the large quantity of ore returned from the surface since the abandonment of the mine by the last workers, as evidence of the richness of the veins and of their operations. Capt. James adds that he is a local engineer of high position, had no doubt in finding it to be a very profitable mine, and further points out that when the mine last worked, tin was only half the price it has more recently been fetching. Mr. Stephen Symons, of the adjoining mine of Goonbarrow—who has known the sett for 40 years, gives it as his "decided opinion that it cannot fail to be a lasting and profitable concern." Mr. Robert Dunstan, the eminent mineral surveyor of the neighbouring town of Liskeard, would feel justified in recommending it to his best friends. Captains Beard and Parkyn, both locally acquainted with the district, give equally favourable opinions, and state that, if the mine be worked on a large scale, success may well be realised. Messrs. Mattias Jones, Richard Jacobs, S. C. Coombs, and other practical mining engineers and employers of all kinds of mines in various parts of the county, report in nearly similar terms. Richard Jacobs and Jacob Allen, working miners who were employed in the last working of Wheal Bunny, give particulars as to the state of the mine when last abandoned, which show the existence of rich lodes in the bottom of the mine, which will be available to the profit of the present company the moment the water is taken out. Lastly, there are the joint reports of 25 working miners, which state the existence of almost unlimited quantities of tin ground in Wheal Bunny, which can be taken away at 300 per cent. profit when the mine is drained.

Such taken away reports of mining engineers—how many of whom we met among the eminent in the county—and nearly 30 names, none of whom was interested to the extent of 1s. in the promotion of the concern, and scarcely one of whom was personally known to one of them. Now, unless all these gentlemen were labouring under some unaccountable delusion, or were conspiring to delude them—either of which suppositions would, of course, be absurd—they had already acquired one of those rare concerns in which success seems to be certain, the only question being the extent of the success, a matter which he fancied depended, in a great measure, on themselves. They must every one of them have seen, many times in their experience, that with the same opportunities and conditions one man may fail miserably while another achieves splendid success. And yet, that the same large concerns employing a great amount of labour. Of course, without the conditions of success no industrial project could prosper; but even under the best conditions success ever depended on the management. They had here, he felt convinced, every natural element of success; and the extent of the success to be achieved (within, of course, reasonable limits) rested with themselves. The board, on whose behalf he had spoken, had their plan of action which they had decided on after careful consultation with their agents and engineers, and which would be explained to them that day. It was for them to say if they, after consulting Capt. C. Thomas, approved of the plan, and if they considered it their responsibility to advise him to consider it too common a mistake in most boards—but willingly sought the advice and countenance of the shareholders in any important steps about to be taken in their affairs.

Mr. Williams, but to be taken in their hands. Mr. Williams, however, moved the adjournment of the present meeting for the purpose of visiting the mine. After the loud and able address of the Chairman he would not venture to detain them by any lengthened remarks of his, as they were naturally anxious to get away to the mine as early as possible. He wished them, however, to bear in mind that it behoved them, in their enquiries that day, to investigate into the district generally as well as into the particular sett they had already acquired inasmuch as the object of the company, as their name indicated, was to work several mines in the South Cornwall district—to carry out, in fact, a scheme somewhat similar to that recently proposed by the directors of the Devon Great Consols Company; with this great distinction, however (which he made with all deference to Messrs. Thomas and his friends), that they proposed working in the St. Austrey and St. Austrey district. As for the Cornish mining, he was a Cornish settler in Manchester, and as a member of a family which, above all others, had achieved the greatest success in Cornish mining—the Williamases, of Scorrier—he had ever felt an interest in Cornish mining; but until within the last two years, his interest had always been of a very theoretical kind for he had, he confessed, up to that period always avoided investing money in it. (Laughter.) His father has been largely and practically connected with Cornish mining in association with his late lamented kinsman, Mr. Michael Williams, M.P. for West Cornwall, and, therefore, he, of course, knew well the value of mining, as his family has realised many millions sterling by it. But if he knew its value, and the wealth it could realise from it with sound judgement and good and efficient management, he also knew that it was a very large proportion of mining companies that were bound to fail; and, consequently, for 30 years of his business life he had never held a share. When, however, he became acquainted with his friend, Mr. Harvey Harcourt, of whose matured judgement everyone then present would have an opportunity that day of judging, and with his friend their Chairman, whose energy and almost unparalleled success made him feel how very small a man he was, he was induced to enter on mining enterprises. So far his success had been so great as to almost make him fancy that there is something in the blood of a Williams that ensured success in mining, for in very mine he had touched through Messrs. Harvey and Co. he had made money. (Although he repeated that he was not a gambler, he knew that he was.) He was a merchant was not in fair times at least, a very bad one; but he could honestly say that, with a very trifling outfit, he had, during the last two years, made nearly as much money in mining as in his business. He now moved that the meeting adjourn pending the visit of the shareholders to the mine.

The motion picture was conducted by Mr. SPARROW, the meeting broke up, and the company proceeded in several carriages to the mine, accompanied by Capts. Jno. Martin (resident manager), Joseph Richards, of Devon Great Consols (superintending mining manager), and C. Thomas, of Redruth. A portion of the shareholders, including Messrs. E. Harvey Wadge, W. H. Williams, Harvey Harvey, Alexander Miller, Edwin Wadge (Harvey and Co.), and the Secretary (Mr. Charles Gibson), inspected the underground, Capts. Jno. Martin and C. Thomas, accompanied by Capts. Jno. Martin and C. Thomas. The other gentlemen present were Mr. Sparrow, an American, and Mr. Wadge, an Englishman. They were calling together and examining the working men who had formerly worked in the mine. The shareholders selected numerous stones at random from the large heaps of "work" lying about piled up, waiting the erection of the stamping machinery, which were "vanned" by the miners, showing in every case great quantities of metallic tin. The examination of one venerable old miner, named Jacob Allen, upwards of 70 years of age, caused considerable amusement, and not a little amusement, from the independence and bluntness of his speech, and the broad Cornish dialect (almost unintelligible to many present) in which they were spoken.

On the return of the shareholders from the mine, the meeting was resumed by the Chairmen calling on the shareholders to make any enquiries, or ask for any information that might suggest itself to them after what they had seen.

that he had to say orally.

Mr. H. J. Maxson said: "You shall have what is certain and fair from our gentlemen, as we far as I am concerned. I have had 47 years' experience as a miner in this district, and have always known Bunny. There are four lodes worked on in the sett—as fine lodes as any man can see, and I do believe it is the best investment in the county, as Mr. Harvey and Mr. Wadge do know, as I have always told them so, and as how if they could get the sett from Mr. Gill they were made men. Barring Wheel Vor, I do not believe there is any tin mine working in the county that can show a finer lode than we have laid open for us when we do get the water out. Not half, no, nor quarter, of the tin broke by the water, and it is not even so much as the tin broke by the water in the other districts, and over the stulls. The day we get the water out one level under add, tin can be broke to pay the cost of the mine. Every man in the county knows that, and the best proof of it is that within a short time of the mine stopping, working men returned 6000L worth of tin from the old surface burrows, on half tribute, and made 1L a week a man. If they threw away tin like this on surface, what would be expected underground? If Mr. Gill would have granted, the mine would not be idle until now, for the best man in the county would have got the mine out of the water, and all my good mines that work on the stulls will average 5 to 6 cwt per 100, which I believe is better than Dolanco. The shaft is in good repair, and I believe the levels will be found good. Bunny knows. We know to be the richest mine in the district, and it is not my opinion alone, or that of any one man, but of 20 men. It is a dead certainty, and I believe every 100L put in will come out 1000L. The capital of the company is much more than is wanted for Bunny, but, of course, if you take up several other mines you may want it all, although with half the profit you might open many a good mine in the district. Every man in the county that mines has had profit that he has made. I have made it in this land, but there is more to be done than ever has been done yet. I hope to live to see your company sending 1000 tons a month to the smelting-house, and if you do not do it it will be your own fault; but I believe you will. I am a no speaker, gentlemen, and am a rough practical man, but I know your mine, and know how to work it, and give you thousands a-year profit. If I could have had the sett I would not be your agent."

now, but no one could until the present lessees succeeded in doing so.

CAPT. C. THOMAS, at the request of the Chairman, proceeded to state his views to the meeting. He was well acquainted with that district, but had never been over Bunny Mine and was especially anxious that day's inspection should be of service to him. He was taken by surprise. Of course, the mine was well known to him through the fact that it had a good name; but he was unprepared for what he had seen underground in the adit. He had never, in any district, seen finer tin lodes, which, judging from the extent of the workings, must have been very rich; indeed, he had rarely seen lodes the whole of which had been taken more completely away, and the samples he had taken from the arches of ground left to support the walls showed him that they contained, in the extreme centre, the richest tin ore he had ever seen. He was surprised to come across such a rich ore in his lengthened experience of tin mining, and he could not but think one lode had been extensively worked under adit, and that had given immense returns. The other lodes had just been cross-cut but never opened on—a most extraordinary proceeding under any circumstances. In his experience it was most rare for one lode to be rich and the immediately adjoining parallel ones to be unproductive. In the adit all

the slaves had been equally rich, and it would be almost a natural impossibility for the slaves to be dissimilar under adit. They were similar above adit, and would necessarily be similar under adit—either all of them would be rich or all poor; and once they know to have been rich, and hence they would argue the same for all the others—in the same way, if they were poor above adit, they would argue the same for all the others being wasted. Why the others were not worked it baffled him to say, without adopting rumours—well known in the county—which, in the absence of positive evidence, he would not do. The present company had, however, no reason to complain, for what ought to have been taken away long ago was now left for them. As to the laying-out of the mine, he decidedly approved of the immediate erection of the pumping-engines, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the mine. Their great use would be to get up the water necessary to get through the quartz veins, which he thought would be the western part of the mine, and the utterly worthless western part, which he thought would be the eastern part of the mine. He utterly disapproved their erecting field of machinery; and the abundance, if he might use the term, into which

the St. Austell district had fallen was due to the absence of the enterprises required to put up adequate power. The days of small operations in any branch of mining were fast coming to an end: in the present day they cannot live—at least in England. For a practical knowledge of the district he was satisfied they could not be in better hands than those of Captain Richards, whose knowledge and experience of Captain Richards as to machinery and mining appliances made the St. Austell district a wall altogether one of the best he had ever seen. He was not generally a sanguine man, and had frequently, in his professional career, to mislead himself, but he was, nevertheless, a very glad, however, when, as in a case like the present, he could praise himself and his district.

Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER, who was the first visit to Glasgow, indeed to any place else in the West Country, says that he has never been west of Birmingham. As a North Briton, and, I hope, a true Scotchman, I believe I am a cautious man, and as such have, until rather recently, been content to make my money slowly, avoiding all speculations. Four years ago, however, some Glasgow friends of mine, whom I met in my business, told me fine stories of a wonderful Cornishman, who came up there and put them into all sorts of good things. I went in with them into Something-or-other Caradon and some other mines; and, gentlemen, as I stand here now, the result is that I have lost 17s. 6d. on each £1. invested. Not a very pleasing experience, you will say, and I quite agree with you. (Laughter.) I was very nearly ruined, maintaining that I had not had, I am meaning indeed I had had a poor chance if it had to come to me for my character, do not, I never, like to lose it. —I am a true Scotchman there, at any rate—and when two years ago, I heard of the success of Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Manchester, and of the money people had made through them, I thought I would enquire carefully about them—which I had never done about the stout Cornishman who came to sell mines in Glasgow, or I should never have touched his mines. I did so, and I found the result satisfactory, although people did not seem to know much of Mr. Harvey, but were principally acquainted with Mr. Edwin Wadge. Indeed, until to-day, I have never seen Mr. Harvey, but he is a man of acquaintance and credit to make for, he is evidently a man of sound ability and judgment, and besides, I find he is a man of the same kind of character as I have some stake in the country. However, to resume: I had lost money in mining, and I did not like it. (Laughter.) I thought I would try a few hundreds with Messrs. Harvey and Co., and then stop it. I do not mean to say I did not hope to win, but I really did not expect to do so. But I did do so. I doubled my money within three months on the first venture. This certainly surprised and pleased me—but I was not quite satisfied. I will honestly confess I was still suspicious. (Great laughter.) I went personally to the next meeting of one of their companies, and there I met Mr. Harvey Wadge, our Chairman this day, and I must say a clearer-headed or smarter man of business, and withal a more perfect gentleman, it has never been my lot to come across. I have known him for some time, but in my time, but they were generally slow; I have met no end of smart men, but they generally stand baillait; and I have met a few real gentlemen (and no gentleman can come up to a real Scotch gentleman); but I have never, in 40 years' experience, met the three qualities combined before in a man who could make 100,000l. in three years. I know something of the classical tongues, for in my native country University education is not confined to men whose fathers can afford them 500l. a year for four years. My father was a small farmer, but I went, as a boy, to Edinburgh University, my mother having designed me for a kirk minister. But I was a wayward youth, and thought to make a speedy fortune in Glasgow and in Manchester, although I have often since sighed for the quiet repose of a kirk minister, and am sometimes inclined to think that I might have done better. Mr. Wadge I have found a good classical scholar. But I also found Mr. Wadge an able geologist. Gentlemen, geology is, I venture to say, especially a Scotch science. The country of Hutton, Murchison, Lyell, Ramsay, Geikie, and my lately lamented kinsman Hugh Miller, must certainly be the country of geology *par excellence*. Indeed, I have only one fault to find with Mr. Harvey Wadge, and that is that he is not a Scotchman. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I fear I have rather digressed from the subject of this meeting—that is, the South Cornwall Mining Company. (Hear, hear.) Although I have been in mines, I have never been *down* a mine before this day—that is, a metal mine, for I have been down a colliery more than once. I never was more pleased, for in no month of my life have I been so happy as I have been today. (Hear, hear.) I have met Mr. Harvey Wadge, and Capt. Thomas and Richard, I received the most lucid explanations of matters before incomprehensible to me, but, with all due respect to these gentlemen I was most struck with the rugged and shrewd intelligence of Capt. Martin. He reminds me of a Highlander, if he did not speak with a Cornish instead of a Gaelic accent. Gentlemen, Capt. Martin ought to be a Scotchman. (Roars of laughter.) You may laugh, but he is more like a Highlander than any man I have yet met south of Carlisle. And I like him much, and would like to pass a few days with so intelligent a person, if my business engagements had allowed of it. I hope, however, in the autumn, if my good wife is willing, to pay a long visit to this district. Gentlemen, I have seen enough to prove to me that the Cornish are splendidly worthy, and I feel that I have done well, and when I get back I shall recommend my friends to defer an hour in applying for the second issue of shares, now shortly about to be made. I fear that much I have said has been rather wide of the mark—(no, no)—but I am not without a wide experience in life, and I am quite satisfied we are now in a safe concern, with thoroughly sound and honest management. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HARVEY HARVEY felt, after what had been said of him by his friend Mr. Miller, that he could not remain silent. As the senior partner of the firm of Harvey and Co., he had never failed, although seldom taking a very ostensible part, to watch sedulously over its interests, and those of its clients who committed their capital to its charge. He had had a vast experience in mining in many parts of the world, and without being the rich man Mr. Miller had represented him—for in these days it was difficult to say how much money a man could make, he was happy to say, and he had acquired a simple competency for himself and his family. He had never, however, never made money fast, for in his youth money was difficult to get, and he could not, if he would, adapt himself to modern methods of making money rapidly. In this respect, however, his relative Mr. Harvey Wedge, their Chairman, could well do duty for two, for he had succeeded in three years in making a larger fortune out of mining than he (Mr. Harvey) had been able to accumulate in nearly twenty of the time. He confessed he felt proud of such a success on the part of so near a kinsman, particularly as, in mining, the only thing that might be said to be a matter of merit was that of the character of the man. He was certainly not the school of share-daring and share markets. With regard to the South Cornwall Company, he had known the Wheal Bunny Mine for thirty years, and, in whatever part of the world he had been, had always looked forward to the day when he could obtain the sett. He had so fully explained to every one present his views that it would be idle repetition for him to go over the ground again now. He could not himself undertake to assume any official position in the management, either as a director or otherwise, for he considered, and, during 40 years of his life, he would submit to have said the same, that the reputation he was so delighted in but that the shareholders might rely on, that no concern with which his firm was connected in Cornwall or Devon, would fall for want of his careful supervision.

Mr. Scott said he was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen that day, and he believed that Messrs. Harvey and Co. really did protect the interests of their clients in a manner which he had no experience of in other mining offices. On one point, however, he and some of his friends were not quite satisfied. They had done very well in Messrs. Harvey's mines, and had often sold out at 100, 200, and 300 per cent. profit. But they had also sold out at a loss, and they were not quite so satisfied with Messrs. Harvey themselves. He found, in fact, that the shares in their companies were not marketable in London—were not quoted in the Mining Exchange—and if he wrote to a London broker he generally received an answer amounting to not known. He did not mean to say that he should have any difficulty in selling shares in Messrs. Harvey's mines after he had sold or sold out at a profit, but that the shares in the other companies were not quoted in the London market. He would be glad to explain the reason of this.

market. He should not be happy to equate the reason of this.

Mr. Edwin Walsdale (Harvey & Co.), as the managing partner the business of Harvey and Co., would be glad to enquire to what the circumstance he complained of. The shares of the mines of Messrs. Harvey and Co. were most certainly not quoted, or dealt in, on the London mine share market—and, for his part, he was rather proud of the fact. The first firm in England, or in the world, connected with mining was that of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, yet not a single mine of theirs was quoted or dealt in, on the London market. Look at the most profitable mine in England—a mine whose shares were as good as Bank of England notes—he meant *Minera*; were their shares ever quoted on the London market? Look at the Dyffryn Mine, whose office has a near neighbour, the Right Hon. Minister of the Colonies, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Mining Commissioner, the directors of the mine, and its success and its management, was an honour to Manchester and to England—was that ever quoted or even mentioned on the London market? Was Talargoch ever quoted on the London Mining Exchange? Were the great lead mines of Cardiganshire (that is, those that were worth anything), or of the northern counties, even known by name on the London Exchange? Even Dolcoath, the greatest and most respectable mine in Cornwall, was not quoted in London. In fact, in London it was a matter of *shares*, not of *mines*—things to deal in, whether good or bad was immaterial, so as the fluctuations were sufficient to attract great and frequently frequent, and sufficiently profitable, speculation to sustain the public interest, and to give a stimulus of excitement. Of course, it would be possible to “make a market” in the shares of any mine, if it were worth while going through so much for so small a result. Every child almost now knew the operations by which this was done, and how little the intrinsic value of a concern has to do with quotations. Look, in fact, at the mines dealt in and daily quoted in the London mining share lists. Look even at the Stock Exchange List of British mines, and say what can be a greater mockery; a List that includes East Loval and Exisle, Dolcoath, that includes East Russell and excludes Warran Friendship, that includes Great Lead and excludes East Loval, that includes New Weston and excludes East Loval, that includes what it includes about the mines of the kingdom, and excludes almost no small proportion of the most notorious purely “market” concerns, whose disastrous career has made the name of metallic mining a by-word throughout the land.

unpleasant career. He made the name of Messers mining a by-word throughout the land. Mr. Haverhill, a worthy country clergyman, but really the only one of his relative and acquaintance who was not a mining man, was going a little too far. In vindictive thoughts he did not see the necessity of disparaging others, and comparisons were proverbially odious. He had no love for the mining market, for he feared it had done grievous harm to sound mining enterprise; indeed, the statistics of the results of market and broker-controlled mines in that county was most disastrous. His ideal of mining was mining as carried on by Messrs. Taylor, Messrs. Williams, and the like, and, if he might say so, by his own firm, who, destined, in a humble way, to follow their good example. He had never made onehilling by sharedealing, and, what is more, he did not believe in it as a means of making money, or at least of keeping it. He did not wish to see their shares quoted in London, nor to do so they must work to please the London dealers, and suit to the books. At the same time he was not averse to the London market, and he was not an individual who would not do his best to make enough for all. Let them who like market mines go into them, and for his part he wished them all success; but do not let them run down or pooch-pooch their minings, because they did not choose to make them market concerns.

mines, because of the fact that the stock market was in a panic. Mr. Knudsen said although the directors on the stock market threatened, at one time, to be a little warm, he was glad it had taken place, for it enabled a matter to be explained which, with many, required explanation. However, enough had been said upon the matter now, and he would revert to the business that had brought them there that day, which was to discuss the prospects of their own mine, and the most expedient method of producing the future workings. After that they had the opportunity of discussing the national doubt which they made to position the prospects of the property; and as to their future management he felt, for his own part, that they could not do better than leave themselves in the hands of their board, presided over as it was by one competent to occupy that position as Mr. Harvey Wedge. He begged, therefore, to move a vote of confidence in the board, and one of approval in

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. S. DOWNY, was carried unanimously. The Chairman said, "I have listened with great interest to the discussion that has taken place to-day, and I sincerely feel how much the goodwill and friendship of my friends have outrun their sound judgment in their views of my position and attainments. It is true that I am a young man, and that, starting in life with an extremely modest patrimony, I have managed to increase it nearly twentyfold, by successful mining, within the last four years. I am pleased to say, also, that my friends and connections, and the friends and connections of the firm in which my nearest relatives are concerned—I mean Messrs. Harvel and Co., of Manchester—have been participants in my good fortune. Well, but when we get to the end of the day, and find that for men in the days of old, such a result as such a result is one to be well proud of, I was not myself brought up exactly a man of business, for, being bred to the law, and a member—I fear a very degenerate one—of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, I

Sir CHARLES BOUGHTON, Bart., in proposing the election of the directors, said that^a

The image shows the coat of arms of the County of Flanders, which is a rampant lion. The lion is depicted in a stylized, heraldic manner, facing left with its right forepaw raised. It is set within a shield with a decorative, wavy border. The shield is mounted on a base that resembles a castle tower. The entire emblem is rendered in black and white, with fine lines and shading to give it a three-dimensional appearance.

Commission 1¼ per cent.
 Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 1¼ and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
 Mr. SPARGO's Statistics for 1886 will be published early in the ensuing year.
 Bankers: Bank of London and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BAGTOR.—W. Hosking, Feb. 1: Proper lode in the 30. driving west of Prosper engine shaft, is now 1½ ft. wide, and is also more regular and better defined than of some time past, and is carrying tin throughout; the ground, however, continues very hard, and will not doubt continue until we reach the cross-course, which, from its inclination at the 16, should be met with in the 30, about 6 ft. west of the present end. We have set six men to cross-cut south from the 16 in order to intersect the south lode seen at the adit level, at which point it was fairly productive. Quickbeam lode in the adit end, driving west, is now about 1 ft. wide, showing good indications, and carrying tin throughout.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Feb. 1: In the middle adit level cross-cut north we have intersected a small crossing, the end underlying south, but it will take a day or two to square ground before we shall be able to cut into it to see what it is. There is no change to report on the cross-cut south since last week, the water still continues to flow freely from the end. No 2 south lode will be taken down to-morrow.

BEDFORD AUR.—Jan. 31: We have set a new pitch to six men in the 70 yard level, but cannot report its value yet. The pitch in the 77 is without alteration. Croft's shaft is a little harder for progress. We have a small vein or joint at the shaft, producing occasional stones of lead and silver down about 100 ft. from surface. The end driving south-west, on St. Vincent vein, has been suspended.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Jan. 30: At the time we stopped ore was coming in the 80 west, and the 70 looked likely also. I am sorry to say that the men will not go in to work eight hours, neither is it likely, unless the men belonging to the other mines will do so; all our men (Billins) are gone on the railway cutting to work. The carriage of coals was heavy last month on account of the heavy floods.

BOLINGEY HILL.—E. Harvey, Feb. 1: I wrote you a few days since stating the lode had improved, and having no more to report, I have great pleasure in informing you that it still maintains its size and character, being ½ ft. wide, a beautiful looking lode. The water is going back, and if it continues we shall be able to make greater dispatch in opening the level.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Feb. 1: South or Copper Lode: We have now six men driving the 12 west; the lode in the present end is about 12 in. wide, and producing good stones of copper ore. About 30 fms. west of our present driving we have a good lode of copper gone down in the adit level, which was followed as deep as we could possibly go for water. Our present driving is on the course of the lode, and about 15 fms. below the adit level. The chances are in driving a few fathoms in this direction we may meet with the lode equally as good as we had it go down in our adit level. We have commenced driving the cross-cut towards the north lode.—Main Lode: Nothing new to report on this part of the mine. The samples are sent to the different smelters. I expect the offers will be received by Mr. Croker to-morrow or Saturday. The quantity will be full 6 tons.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Jan. 1: The settings for February are as follows:—The cross-cut in the 52, to cut through the south part of the lode, to two men, at 160s. per fm.; lode producing a little lead. The lode in the 50 and west of winze, in the back of this level, to twelve men, at 80s. per cubic fathom; lode worth 35 cwt. of lead per fm. The tributors are clearing out their work from the 27; after this is done I shall re-set to them. The new shaft is progressing favourably. I think it would be advisable to drive from the 52, under the point of the new shaft, and then we can rise to meet the sinkers from surface.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldworthy, Jan. 31: The 100 end has improved. We have reached the foot of tin gone down from the 90. The lode in the 30 winze is 4 ft. wide, of good quality. The lode in the 50 end is large, and retains its value fully, opening fair tribute ground. The lode in the 90 fathom level is 6 ft. wide, producing splendid stones of tin; the average quality tinstuff is very fair. In the 80 end, on the south branch, we are opening tribute ground. The 70 end west is without change. The masons will complete the walls of the engine-house in a week, should the weather prove favourable. The boiler, cylinder, and several other parts of the engine, are on the mine. We shall push the erection of the engine with all possible speed, it being important that the same be completed without delay. The round baffle for the ragging lode is about 100 ft. from the engine, and is now engaged cutting skip and cistern-plate at the 14 ft. We expect to have the plate completed, and the lift fixed in a cistern in about 10 or 12 days from this time, when the sinking will be pushed on to the 50 without any further interruption. The masons are getting on well with the wheel-pit.

CARADON AND PHENIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Jan. 31: The ground in the 30, west of cross-cut, on the course of No. 2 lode, is stiff granite at the present time; the part of the lode being carried in bottom of the end is very promising, containing capel, priant, quartz, peach, munda, and some good quality yellow copper ore. The shaft-men have completed the skip-road to the new wheel for working the same in a position to command a second baffle, which we shall erect for the slimes. We have two hand-buddies now at work, two frames for the freework, and six frames for the slimes; we shall lay down several flat frames for lime leavings at once.

CARDON CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, Jan. 28: The operations carried on in this mine during the past quarter have chiefly been confined to the development of two or three of the lodes intersected in the 80 cross-cut south. At first the southernmost one intersected was extended on some 2 or 3 fathoms west; at the end of this drive the branch, which was near the cross-course, was extended to the west, and the lode was removed from this to drive on one further north, which was also very small, and disordered near the cross-course, but the character of the surrounding granite led us to suppose that it was a continuous lode, although at that point small, the driving on this has been continued to the extent at present of about 8 fms. west and 3 fms. east; in this lode has varied in width from a few inches to 2 ft., and containing some very good ore throughout, on one or two occasions laterally worth from 4½ to 5½ per fm. on the west side of the cross-course. East of the cross-course there was in addition to the ore some intermixed with excellent stones of ore; at present the lode in this end is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 3½ per fm. The west end it is 10 to 12 in. wide, and, although containing good spots of ore, it is hardly enough to value. A small cross-course having again intersected it I think accounts for its present appearance. We have also commenced a rise in the back (now 2 fms. high) on this lode for the purpose of developing it higher up, as it has not been seen elsewhere in the sett, it being highly probable that shallow branches of ore may be met with. This rise will also be useful for the purposes of ventilation, and (in case of the lode being found productive) a stimulant for a shaft; so far as yet seen this lode has held out a very promising appearance, and contains every variety of matrix usually associated with the ores in this district, and the granite around it continues of a partially decomposed character as we get further from the cross-course; this, too, is a very favourable indication. Therefore, I beg to suggest the propriety of pushing on both the east and west ends, together with the rise with all dispatch; this is just as much as can be conveniently done on this lode for the present. After the ends are a little further advanced, I think it will be advisable to sink a few fathoms on it; this may be done by some of the men we now have, or by additional men, as the appearance of the lode or circumstances near the shaft may lead to the sinking of the lode; the lode in the 80 end is good. There are two or three other branches intersected, but not opened on as yet, but which present some favourable features; as a rule, lodes do not present their true characters or value near cross-courses, hence the necessity of extending on their courses some distance to determine this.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—H. Bondy, Jan. 30: There is no change of importance to notice in any of the bargains since my last report. Everything is in good working order. We shall sample another parcel of copper again shortly.

CASTEL COCHIN (Gold).—J. Perry, Jan. 31: Settings for February: To stop north-east of old rise, at 45s. per fathom, including delivery of stuff at the mouth of the shallow adit; the lode here is 3 ft. wide, composed of kindly-looking quartz; set to stop north-east and north-west of old rise, at 40s. per fathom, including delivery of stuff at the mouth of the adit; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide. The ground in the shaft continues very hard, and the water is very troublesome. I have increased the men this day to eight. There is no alteration in the deep adit since my last. Gold obtained from the amalgamators to date, 10 ozs. 8 dwts. We have stamped up to this morning 119 tons of lode stuff. We shall stop to-morrow morning to draw out the copper shaft, and the rest of the day will be busy in re-setting to be melted, I expect, this day week. All the machinery is in good order and working well.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Feb. 1: Victoria Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level, both east and west, is without material alteration since last report; from its character, I am daily expecting a great improvement.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Jan. 31: There is no change in the 40 west since the last report; I have to-day put the men to drive a cross-cut south in the present end. The lode continues to yield about ½ ton per fm.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Clowance, Jan. 31: In the 30 cross-cut, driving north of the engine-shaft, on the lead lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, but not yet cut the north part of the east and west lode. In the 30, driving east of cross-cut, on the south part of the east and west lode, this part is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 20, driving west of cross-cut, on the south part of the east and west lode, this part is 1 ft. wide, producing munda and stones of copper ore; the ground is favourable, and more water flowing from the end.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—R. Reynolds, Jan. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, priant, munda, and a little grey copper ore. The lode in the 40 end is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, priant, munda, and a little grey copper ore. The lode in the 35 end is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and munda, with a little black and grey copper ore.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—Joseph Vivian, Jan. 31: The lode in the bottom of the 30, west of engine cross-cut, is worth 5½ per fathom for blende and copper ore. The tributors in the back of the 20 and 30 fathom levels are breaking their usual quantities of blende and copper ore.

DALE.—R. Nines, Jan. 29: The winze is still going through thin layers of ground, but the vein at this time is much more mixed with spar and sulphur. The other places are yielding about the same quantity of ore as usual. Johnson's lode in the old mine still continues in middle ground, and yielding some very good ore.

DARREN.—R. Williams, Jan. 31: The mine has not changed in appearance since my last, except that in Oliver's lode is becoming larger and harder, with spots of lead and sulphur. Up on the bank, where we have had two men searching for the South Darren lode, we have found a small string of spar about the position of the supposed lode, but a little more must be done before we can say much of it. There seems to be a thick cap of rock all along where we are shodding.

EAST CARADON.—J. Sweeney, Jan. 31: Cauler Lode: The 70 east is worth 3½ per fathom; the 80 east, 7½; and the 90 west, poor.—South Lode: The 60 east is poor; the 70 east, saving work; and the 70 west, 20s. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—J. Ginnville, Jan. 31: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east of Thomas's shaft, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the lode in the 70 the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 cross-cut south the new lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, intermixed with copper ore, but not enough to value.—No. 6 Lode: In the 40 west the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST GUNSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Feb. 1: The water is in for throughout the mine, with the exception of Gard's shaft, which will also be in for, so that the men may resume work on Monday morning. There is no change in any part of the mine since the last report.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, Jan. 31: In the 48 fathom level south end, on the eastern branch, the lode has a better appearance; it is about 2 feet wide, principally composed of flookan, intermixed with lead. In the 48 fathom level cross-cut, driving west, the lode is letting out more water. In the 48 fms. level south end the lode is split up in branches, which are yielding some good stones of lead, but from the water issuing from the end I believe the main part of the lode to be standing to the west of the 48 fms. level south end has improved in the last few days. We are clearing the 30 level south preparatory to resuming the end in a few days, where the lode is large, and has a promising appearance; I have little doubt on my mind but that the lode will soon be found productive in this direction. The lode below the 30 south will yield 3 cwt. of lead per fathom.

EAST SNAEFELL.—W. H. Rowe, Jan. 30: The Glen Cherry shaft is 2 fms. deep, as yet in the ordinary day-lake rock; we expect to cut the lode at about the depth of 4 fms. The lode in the Glen Cherry new adit end north is more defined, and promises

better the further we penetrate the hill; its appearance to-day is very encouraging, assuming the strength and character peculiar to productive lodes. The end is now 12 fms. from the river. The Glen Dhoo adit cross-cut is now driven 8 fms.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartlew, P. Cawley, Jan. 31: We are sinking Phillips's engine-shaft below the 10. level, and have a large strong lode; we are also clearing the 10. level, west of shaft. North Borsone flat-roof shaft is now cleared 7 fms. below the deep adit, to 2nd tin ground in the 10. level. Wheel flat-roof shaft is cleared to the 20. level, and we have six men stopping in the back of this level in tin ground which will pay. At this shaft we have in the 10. level and the adit nine men working on tribute. We are driving the 20. level east and west of Cranjack shaft on large kindly lodes. In the 10. level, east of this shaft, we are rising on the south part of the lode, and intend to take down the tiny part when we hold the winze from the adit level. We are sinking in this tin ground below the adit, and are driving the 10. level west; the lode is 18 in. wide, but not to value. At Wheel Vanton shaft we are driving the deep adit level east from this shaft in a very kindly run of tin ground, and are stopping the back over this end.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, Jan. 27: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 85, by nine men, at 35s. per fm. the ground and lode being much the same as we before advised you. The 85 west, to four men, at 6½ per fm.; the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, with good ore, worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom, and which is letting out a quantity of water; as we before anticipated it is draining the 75, and we look forward to an improvement here; the ore is of precisely the same character, &c., that it was in the upper levels, we having intersected it much sooner. The 75 east, to two men, at 4½ per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, of quartz, yielding black ore, munda, and yellow ore, with a little tin—a promising lode. The 75 cross-cut north, to four men, at 4½ per fm.; here the ground is very favourable for driving, and we anticipate meeting with some more lodes in this direction. The rise above the 75 west, to four men, at 5½ per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth for ore and tin 7½ per fm. Two stops above this level, to eight men, at 1½, 10, and 1½ per fm.; lode worth 8½ per fm. in each. The winze to sink below the 65 west, by four men, at 6½ per fm.; lode worth for ore and tin 8½ per fm. The rise above the 65 west, to two men, at 4½ per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. Two stops below this level, to eight men, at 30s. and 45s. per fm.; lode in each worth 8½ per fm. The 38 west, to two men, at 5½ per fm.; the lode at present is split into branches—of gossan, &c.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrell, Jan. 31: The mine continues to open out very well, and we shall have a good parcel of tin for sale next week.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldworthy, Jan. 31: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140; good progress is being made. The lode in the 140, east of Homersham's shaft, is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, priant, munda, flookan, and stones of yellow copper ore; the ground is favourable, and good progress is being made. In the 130 east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, of a healthy character, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stop in the back of the 130, west of Barkell's rise, is worth 10s. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 130, west of Barkell's rise, is worth 30s. per fathom. The 77, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, opening tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL VOK.—Jas. Pollard, Jan. 31: We have put in a new piece of main rod from the 70 to the 80, and set the new lift to work from the 94 to the 50, fixed foot-way between the latter-named levels, and removed the pump of sinking-lift, &c. We have the penthouse and winze-brake at 80, which I hope to have completed by Friday next to resume sinking, which I hope to have carried on without intermission, as it is the main point in the mine. No lode has been taken down in the 70 west this week; ground a little better for progress. The ground continues much the same for driving in the 60 east.

FURSDON.—Capt. Collins, Jan. 31: We have not made much progress in driving the 31 east, having been employed in taking out the south side of the level, to see if we have all the lode; the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and copper ore; worth from 4½ to 5½ per fm. The end in the 31 west is in silica, and favourable for progress; at the north side there is a little change—more black ground, not unlike the south part of the lode. The pitch in the back of the 11 east is still worth 8½ per fm. Other places without change to notice.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jan. 27: The ground still continues good in the engine-shaft, and our progress in sinking is very satisfactory, being down between 5 and 6 fms. below the 50. The lode in the 50 level is looking well, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40 level is improving, with good stones of lead, munda, flookan, and stones of yellow copper ore. The part of the lode being carried in the winze sinking below the 36, in the south wall, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 36 is worth 4 tons per fm. Our surface operations, masonry, &c., are progressing as fast as the nature of the work and weather will admit. Our last sampling, computed 53 tons, weighed off 53 tons 9 cwt.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—J. Pope, Jan. 31: There is no change to notice in any of the ends driving, and the tribute pitches are turning out satisfactorily.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Treddinick, Jan. 31: In the winze sinking below the 10 fms. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and is looking well, and is worth for copper 4½ per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 10, east and west of No. 1 winze, are worth for copper ore 9½ per fathom.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—W. Skewis, J. Richards, Jan. 31: There is no alteration to notice in the 40 fm. level driving east, and there is no lode taken down in the same level west since our last report. We have commenced to sink the winze in the bottom of the 30, about 48 fms. from the cross-cut, and we are very much pleased in being able to inform you that we broke some very good stones of copper ore, of high per centage, to-day; it is about two or three days' time we shall be sinking down the lode, when we shall be in a position to give you the size and the value of the same.

Feb. 1: The appearance of the lode in the 30, sinking in the bottom, is very good, and judging from the underlie, we shall not be able to give you the size and value of the same till Saturday next. We have taken down a little of the lode in the 40 west, the same maintains its size, and looks exceedingly favourable for shortly making a good course of ore.

Telegram, Feb. 2: The lode in the winze sinking west is worth 20s. per fathom.

GREAT LAXEY.—James Barkell, Jan. 26: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 210 is still large, and opening out good ground for lead and blende, worth about 40s. per fathom. The lode in the Welsh shaft is worth about 30s. per fathom for lead and blende. In consequence of a very great increase of water we have been obliged to suspend the sinking of this shaft for the present, and we have put the men to sink a winze or sump on a slide about half-way between this and the engine-shaft, which sump we expect will drain the Welsh shaft. We are driving the 210 north, by the side of the lode; our object in sinking this winze is to sink the lode, which has already been sunk down from the 200 with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 165, going north, is very large. We are driving a good large end into it, and there is still lode each side of us; the part we are carrying (about 4½ ft. wide) is worth from 50s. to 60s. per fm.; the ground here is hard, and slow for progress. The stopes in the roof of this level are not as good as last reported, now worth about 50s. per fathom. The lode in the 110, going north, is looking a little better, worth for lead and blende 20s. per fathom. The air in this end is very bad, and so it is in the rise going up to meet Dumbell's shaft, but we hope to hold this ground in the course of another month, when this part of the mine will be in a position to sink the lode, which has already been sunk down from the 200 with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 165, going north, is very large. We are driving a good large end into it, and there is still lode each side of us; the part we are carrying (about 4½ ft. wide) is worth from 50s. to 60s. per fm.; the ground here is hard, and slow for progress. The stopes in the roof of this level are not as good as last reported, now worth about 50s. per fathom. The lode in the 110, going north, is looking a little better, worth for lead and blende 20s. per fathom. 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when the weekly doses are far above the average. The cause is probably purified through the dense damp fogs which have been so prevalent of late. These pills purify the blood which has been contaminated by foul gases, and give tone to the nervous system, whereby typhus, typhoid, gastric, and bilious fevers are warded off. Holloway's pills are also the best known promoters of digestion, the surest regulators of the liver, and the most valued and effective of all aperients. When the health is impaired, with loss of appetite, vigour, and sleep, this medicine will be found a certain restorative, and will rarely fail to effect a complete cure.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

G. SHEPHERD, C.E.,
Author of the "Climate of England."

METAL MARKET—LONDON, FEB. 2, 1866

* At the Works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

EXPORT OF TEA.		1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Germany	Tons	137	116	1589	1772
Belgium	"	11	35	390	448
England	"	83	—	544	1206
France	"	166	54	1023	958
Hamburg	"	29	13	187	180
America	"	74	—	262	21
Other countries	"	3	1	350	379
Total	Tons	499	219	4350	4987

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange has been more active during the week than for some time past, though other markets have been very dull and drooping; the chief life has been in Chontales, in which company's shares a very large business has been done, closing firm, at a price buying orders, at 24 to 26 prem. Frontinos are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ prem., selling without material change. In St. John del Rey shares there has been a large business done, and the price has risen from 45, 47, to 50, in anticipation of a good return by the mail due on Monday. Port Philip, 1 to 1 1/2, ex. div., and inquired for. Don Pedro, 4 dis. to par; the

returns are good, and are said to cover all expenses. Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; the returns are looked upon as satisfactory. East del Rey, 1 to 1½; nothing doing in the shares. El Chico, 2½ to 3½ per share; there are a few buyers. Marquita, ½ to ¾; Cobre, 18 to 20; Cape Copper, 4½ to 5 prem.; Foreign Lands, 650 to 700. West Chiverton, 78 to 80, and in demand; the meeting will be held in about a fortnight's time; the lode in the cross-cut in the 100 will be intersected by that time. An improvement has taken place in the 80 west, and the lodes in the 90 are as rich as ever: 200 tons of lead have been sampled for sale to-morrow. Chiverton Moors are firmer; the mine will be in full work next week. Chiverton are steady at 9. Great Laxey's command attention at 20½. Prices otherwise are unaltered.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Transactions in mining shares have this week been confined to three mines only, but in these the business done is of considerable magnitude. Mining Company of Ireland shares, which we quoted last week as leaving off in strong request at 20½ for cash and account, have changed hands at 20½ 10s. for account, or at an advance of 10s. per share. Wicklow Copper shares have also continued in strong demand at an advance, having been done at 19½ 17s. 6d., being 12s. 6d. per share in excess of last week. Connors shares, on the other hand, have gradually gone lower, although the supply of shares has scarcely been equal to the demand, the closing prices fluctuating between 18s. and 17s. 6d. for cash, and 19s. for account.

In another column of this day's Journal will be found the prospectus of the IMPERIAL WELSH SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED). The capital is 35,000l., in 7000 shares, of 5l. each, of which about 5000 shares will be for sale—on application 10s., and on allotment 1½ per share. A plan accompanies the prospectus, showing, by scale, the actual extent and magnitude of the slate and slab veins; and, independently of matter descriptive of the merits of the quarries, and the importance of the slate trade to this and almost all other countries, there are copies of three reports from the most experienced managers in Wales, all of which verge to the same point—that the Imperial Quarries only require a moderate amount of capital to place them amongst the most profitable investments ever brought before the public. These quarries have been so far opened as to leave the vital question of the value of the slates and slabs undoubted, one of the quarries having been profitably worked for upwards of 50 years; and, although only the rudest machinery has been used, profits of upwards of 50 per cent. per annum have been realised. The directors, who are thoroughly practical men of business, have bestowed great care and judgment in bringing the enterprise before the public, so that nothing should be overstated, and they confidently recommend the undertaking as a permanent and most profitable investment, entirely free from any element of speculation.

At Redruth Tackling, on Thursday, 4783 tons of ore were sold, realising 22,022l. 16s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 119l. 16s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4l. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 293 tons 13 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Or copper.
Jan. 4.....	2607	119 13 0	6½	45 17 0	17s. 7½d.	£38 2 6
" 11.....	1882	129 17 0	6½	4 15 0	16 6½	82 5 0
" 18.....	3989	130 7 0	6½	4 10 0	16 2	80 16 6
" 25.....	2650	121 2 0	6½	4 13 6	15 3	76 5 0
Feb. 1.....	4783	119 16 0	6½	4 12 0	15 0	75 0 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 17 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 12l. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 15s. 6d.

The following dividends have been declared during January:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols.....	£9 0 0	£2916 0 0
Tincroft.....	1 0 0	6000 0 0
South Caradon.....	7 0 0	3584 0 0
East Caradon.....	0 5 0	1636 0 0
Marke Valley.....	0 2 6	1125 0 0
Parya Mine.....	5 0 0	1000 0 0
Cwm Eridn.....	1 0 0	867 0 0
East Darren.....	2 0 0	600 0 0
Brodford.....	10 0 0	500 0 0
East Rosewarne.....	0 1 6	875 0 0
Port Phillip.....	0 1 0	4875 0 0
Victoria (London).....	5 per cent.	1718 15 6
Total.....		£31,396 15 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed a credit balance of 6782l. 3s. 7d. The profit on the two months' working was 3531l. 6s. 7d. A dividend of 8584l. (7l. per share) was declared, and 3144l. 3s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Peter Clymo reported that their prospects were still very good, and unless the standard goes very much lower they hope to continue to pay good dividends.

At the Tincroft Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the six months ending September showed a profit of 5826l. A dividend of 6000l. (1l. per share) was declared. Capt. Teague reports that the mine never looked better.

At Bronfloyd United Mining Company general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thomas Miers in the chair), the half-year's balance-sheet to Dec. 31 showed—Balance, June 30, 9671l. 9s. 2d.; lead ore sold, 2759l. 5s. 8d.; 3726l. 14s. 10d. By dividends, July and October, 1000l.; half-year's working cost, 1648l. 15s. 5d., leaving credit balance of 1077l. 19s. 5d., from which a dividend of 800l. was declared. The retiring directors and auditors were severally re-elected.

At the East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Sims in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 5601l. 6s. 6d. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared. The report of the agent appears in another column.

At East Providence Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Phillips in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 802l. 3s. 4d. A call of 3s. per share (being 1s. 6d. dividend, and 1s. 6d. for working the mine) was made, and the committee were re-elected. Details will be found in another column.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for September and October showed a credit balance of 191l. 6s. 5d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. R. Pascoe reported that their sale on Thursday last, to be brought into the next account, realised 349l. 3s.; the tin sold in the past two months, to be brought into this account, realised 66l. 18s. 2d. The ground in the 114 west is hard, but they hope to make greater progress in the future.

At the Fedn-an-dren Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Pulsford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 2246l. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Sparrow meeting, on Monday (Mr. Pulsford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1686l. 11s. 4d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Hawkmoor Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Jardine in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 616l. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the East Basset Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 783l. The profit on the two months' working was 343l. The agents report favourably upon the future prospects of the mine.

At Wheal Hartley meeting, on Jan. 26, the accounts for the five months ending Nov. showed a debit balance of 946l. 6s. 9d. A call of 3s. 11d. per share (the dividend *pro rata*) was made. The relinquishment of the shares of the late Mr. Richard Lanyon was accepted, and Mr. W. C. Vivian was associated with his father in the management of the mine. Capt. J. Vivian and Son, and P. Skewes reported upon the various points of operation.

At Wendon Consols meeting, on January 25, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1676l. A call of 30s. per share was made.

At Creagbrawse and Penkivel meeting, on January 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1019l. The loss on the 10 months' working was 1136l. A call of 1l. per share was made. It was resolved to continue working till May next.

At the East Lady Bertha Mine (first) quarterly meeting, yesterday, Mr. G. Lavington reported that the company had possession of the mine and materials, and were now in full work clearing up the shaft and forking the water. Looking at the appearance of the lode in Lady Bertha, driving towards this set, he considered the prospects of this property to be unequalled. A Shareholder stated that he had had frequent conversations with Capt. Harpur, who was most sanguine as to the ultimate results of this mine. The shaft was already down 30 fms., and there was a cross-cut to drive which would, probably, occupy four months before they cut the lode, but the present funds in hand would, in his opinion, enable them to do this, and before coming to the shareholders for another call he felt persuaded that there would be a good mine to show. He regretted the absence of Capt. Harpur from the present meeting, but he was just now out of the country, inspecting foreign properties. He would shortly return and take the superintendence of the works. Mr. G. Lavington was appointed secretary to the company, Mr. W. E. Commins, purser, Captain Harpur inspecting captain, and Capt. J. Metherell the resident agent. The same rules and regulations as those governing Lady Bertha were adopted. In answer to an enquiry, the Secretary stated that the majority of the shares had been taken up by the holders in Lady Bertha Mine.

At Grylls Wheal Florence meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2444l. The unpaid calls amount to 110l. 6s. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.

At Treowris Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. Rogers in the chair), the accounts showed a loss on the six months' working of 1011l. 19s. 4d. A call of 9s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. B. Dunstan reported that the lode generally maintains its size and strength, and as they get deeper they have less blende.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association (half-yearly) meeting (Mr. H. R. Grenfell, M.P., in the chair), the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. The report and details of the meeting appear elsewhere.

We understand Capt. W. Bowden, the late manager of Camborne Vein run of mines, has been appointed manager of Hellenbeagle Mine.

The TIN STANDARD has been again reduced, the standard now being—Common, 87s., 88s.; refined, 89s., 91s. The metal has also receded.

TO COPPER MINERS.—WANTED, a QUANTITY of SULPHUR PYRITES.—Address, Mr. W. HUNT, Chemical Works, Castleford, Yorkshire.

TO MINING AGENTS.—WANTED, an ENERGETIC AGENT for the CLARA LEAD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—Apply, with testimonials, to Mr. J. B. BALCOMBE, Aberystwyth.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 800 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming partner may have the entire management, financially and otherwise.—Address, "W. 16," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, possessing very valuable and extensive quarries in one of the British possessions (the only one of the kind yet discovered in that part of the world, where building stone is very dear), which he is unable to work for want of capital, and which if worked would yield an enormous profit, WISHES to MEET with a GENTLEMAN or COMPANY who could establish a company to work the quarries, or find the necessary capital. None but principals treated with.—Address, "Sandstone," care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, London. All communications will be treated with strict confidence.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR DISPOSAL, TWO LEASES of VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, in the vicinity of the Great Snailbeach Mine, in SHROPSHIRE.—For particulars, apply to "J. G.," care of Messrs. Rixon and Arnold, stationers, Poulton.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—The ADVERTISER, a young man, with a thorough practical knowledge of mining, levelling, dialling, surveying, office duties, &c., is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of a COLLIERY. No objection to go abroad. First-class references.—Address, "C. Y.," Post-office, Dudley, Worcestershire.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN, of experience in the Colliery business, is DESIROUS of REPRESENTING ONE or TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES in the towns of YARMOUTH, NORWICH, LOWESTOFT, IPSWICH, LYNN, CAMBRIDGE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, and surrounding neighbourhood. Good references given. Address, T. WEBSTER, 2, Jane-place, Great Yarmouth.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED in MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to FORM a COMPANY to WORK a RICH TIN STREAM WORK. The capital required would be small, and the profits would be enormous. Returns would be made almost at once.—For particulars, apply to "J. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

INVOICE CLERK WANTED.—He must write a good hand, and be quick at figures. One accustomed to copper and other metals would be preferred. Commencing salary, about £60.—Address, stating age, previous occupation, &c., to "A. W.," Messrs. Smith and Ebbes, Tower-hill, London, E.C.

SOUTH DARREN.—WANTED, THIRTY-FIVE SHARES in this MINE.—Address, stating lowest price, "F. W.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GRENFOR AND WHEEL ABRAHAM SHARES.—FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED SHARES, £3 15s. paid. Price, £1 per share.—Apply to "P. W.," care of Mr. Barker, Castle-court, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

VALUABLE SHARES in a COAL and IRON COMPANY.—The ADVERTISER, from pressing circumstances, is COMPELLED to DISPOSE of SOME FULLY PAID-UP SHARES in a GENUINE small COMPANY, now in FULL WORK. The most satisfactory evidence will be given as to their value.—Apply personally, or by letter, to "G. H. A.," Colliery Guardian office, 5, Beaufort-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that VALUABLE SETT, known as PERRAN WHEEL MARIA, which is surrounded by Perran St. George, Wheal Leisure, and other celebrated mines, which have produced so much profit to the adventurers.—Particulars may be obtained either of Capt. JNO. EVANS, St. Agnes; or Mr. J. MIDDLETON, Shepherd's House, Ladoek.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TWO GOOD BOILERS, about 8 tons each, and a tube 36 ft. long.—Address, for particulars, Capt. BILLING, the Newlyn Corn and Coal Company's stores, Newlyn, via Ladoek.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY, AND GENERAL INVESTMENT OFFICES, No. 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

J. P. ENDEAN, Sharedealer, &c., of 25 years' experience, deals and negotiates the sale and purchase of every marketable security, at best prices.

SAMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT, 22, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.; and 8, HOPE BUILDINGS, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES, POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER, AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, Recommend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—
West Gort Work. East Lovell. Wheal Trannack.
New Clifford. Rosewarne United.
The above mines are quite safe for a great rise in price, and should be bought immediately. Mines inspected by competent agents.

INSPECTION OF MINES.—PERSONS DESIROUS of GETTING AUTHENTIC and CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS of any MINES in CORNWALL should make application to the CHANCEWATER MINES INSPECTION COMPANY, who, on receipt of the usual fee and purchaser's authority, undertake to INSPECT and FORWARD the FULLEST INFORMATION to any address. The company consist of persons of acknowledged integrity and judgment in mining matters, and includes the name of Capt. JOHN TONKIN, who has had the management of several mines in Cornwall, and late manager of the St. John del Rey Mines, in Brazil.—All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM BRAT, Assayer, Chancewater, Scorrier, Cornwall.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps. Criddle Mine, St. Ise, Padstow, Cornwall.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER. THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares. Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOS. MOLYNEUX, secretary, 25, Princess-street, Manchester.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES, MANCHESTER. MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Subscription, 6s. per year. Bankers: The Consolidated, Manchester; and the Alliance, Lotherbury, London.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON. MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W. INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS RAILWAY DEBENTURES and BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., of 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all *bona fide* investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS in BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. Price 1d "The City Hive."—A Journal of Commerce, Banking, and Mining.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS SEEKING to INVEST in *bona fide* MINES.

The Master of the Rolls has ordered a call of 10l. per share to be paid by the contributors of the General Rolling Stock Company (Limited) by Feb. 21.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a moderate demand for Mining shares during the week, and prices generally exhibit no important variation. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Grenville, 3½; Great Wheal Vor, 30½, 31½, 30½, 31; West Chiverton, 78½; East Caradon, 6½, 6½; Great Laxey, 20½, 20; Chiverton, 8½.—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—General, 21½, 21½; Yadanamutana, ½.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 3½, 4, 4½, 4, 4½, 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, 1½, 1½, 1½; St. John del Rey, 49, 47, 48, 49½, 50½.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening was by no means unfavourable, although there has been a less marked improvement than in some previous weeks. The changes, as compared with the last return, were in the notes issued, increase, 92,910l.; notes in circulation, increase, 90,845l.; public deposits, increase, 705,894l.; other deposits, decrease, 739,739l.; Government securities in banking department, decrease, 436l.; other securities in banking department, decrease, 9157l.; coin and bullion in both departments, increase, 94,720l.; seven day and other bills, increase, 13,834l.; the Rest, increase, 14,393l.; and in the notes in reserve, increase, 2065l. The total reserve of notes and coin in the banking department was 6,762,265l., against 6,745,380l. last week, showing an increase of 3875l.

MOONTA COPPER MINE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The judgment of the Privy Council in the case of appeal relative to the ownership of this extremely valuable property was given on Thursday last in favour of the original proprietors, Messrs. Hughes and Stirling.

PILE, SPENCE, AND CO. (LIMITED).—Mr. James Grigs, the secretary of this company, writes—"With reference to the paragraph which has appeared to the effect that the Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Yard have been recently purchased by us, and that, in consequence of a contemplated increase by the North-Eastern Railway Company in our rental, we are about to remove our establishment to Hull, we beg to say the statement has no foundation in fact. The building yard and graving docks at West Hartlepool are leased to us for a long period, and we may add the North-Eastern Railway Company have recently further ceded a piece of land, to be included in our lease, which will materially enhance the productive capabilities of the works, and although we produced 14,000 tons of shipping last year, it is confidently expected the tonnage we launch this year will show a large increase. Be good enough to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement in question."

LLANRWST SLATE-SLAB QUARRY COMPANY.—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Master of the Rolls by Messrs. R. U. Potts, W. Potts, W. Jones, G. Charlton, and A. Willmore, and it will be heard on February 10.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has appointed Mr. W. J. White, public accountant, official liquidator of the Steam Biscuit and Flour Company (Limited). Messrs. sole, Turner, and Turner are the solicitors.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY.—By the last West India mail the directors received a remittance of about 5000 ozs. of gold, of the value of something like 16500l. Capt. Tregoning, with a staff of miners, left Southampton yesterday for the Bolivia Mine.

THE GOLD MINES OF ITALY.—The 170 ozs. of gold already referred to as having been received from the Val Toppa Mines, has realised over 6000l., and the similar quantity from the Vallanzasca Mines has realised 6600l. The shares of the Festarena Gold Company continue to be freely dealt in at ¼ to ½ prem.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Two men were yesterday engaged in sinking a winze near Trussard's shaft in the St. Day United Mines, and charged a hole with gunpowder for blasting. Having fired the fuse, the men retired to a safe distance, but the ground being damp the fire "missed," and after waiting a long time a young man named Hooper descended, with the intention of picking out the fuse. Whilst so engaged the charge exploded, shattering his "burden" or "lode" to fragments. The young man's anxious comrades expected to find him a blackened, battered corpse, but were astonished to discover that he had only been slightly scorched, although it is feared the sight of one of his eyes is jeopardised.—*Western Morning News.*

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Jan. 26—Cargool.	65	13 16 6	.....	Runcorn Co.
29—Clara United.	30	13 5 6	.....	Panther Co.
—East Logyias.	30	17 11 6	.....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Glogfach.	30	13 8 0	.....	Mining Co. of Ireland.
—Cwmystwith.	50	13 6 0	.....	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto.	25	13 6 0	.....	Sims, Williams, & Co.
—ditto.	25	13 6 0	.....

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Jan. 31—Great Laxey	300	£3 17 0	.....	Vivian & Sons.

COPPER ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Jan. 30—Great Laxey	150	£5 2 6	.....	Pocket Nook Co.
31—Bronfloyd	20	2 12 0	.....	Runcorn Co.

COPPER ORES.				
Sampled Jan. 17, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 1.				

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	153	£2 3 6	West Wheal Seton	66	£7 11 6
ditto	140	3 17 6	ditto	64	4 0 6
ditto	133	2 5 0	ditto	51	3 18 6
ditto	124	4 13 0	ditto	50	5 1 6
ditto	121	5 0 6	ditto	47	0 5 6
ditto	120	4 3 0	ditto	46	8 19 6
ditto	119	4 17 6	ditto	43	6 19 6
ditto	117	4 9 6	ditto	38	4 14 0
ditto	100	4 11 0	West Wheal Tolgus	70	3 16 6
ditto	86	2 1 0	ditto	68	3 14 6
ditto	70	3 2 6	ditto	19	5 5 6
ditto	39	9 17 6	Wheal Basset	80	5 15 0
ditto	37	11 10 0	ditto	59	7 4 6
Wheal Seton	119	4 13 6	ditto	16	16 7 6
Pendarves	73	8 1 0	South Wheal Crofty	54	9 13 0
ditto	70	6 3 6	ditto	49	2 16 0
ditto	68	4 10 0	ditto	38	5 8 0
ditto	67	2 12 6	East Pool	63	4 15 6
ditto	65	1 8 6	ditto	42	3 4 6
ditto	63	2 13 0	ditto	34	4 13 6
ditto	62	2 9 0	Bedford United	73	4 2 0
ditto	60	7 17 0	ditto	54	4 1 0
ditto	59	8 1 6	East Wheal Grenville	80	2 19 0
ditto	58	7 12 6	ditto	21	2

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR. **WATSON AND CUELL,** **MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.** **1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.**

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendations to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

THE FOREIGN LANDS AND MINERAL RIGHTS COMPANY.—The almost unprecedented success which has attended the operations of this company in little more than 12 months, for the benefit of a few, has suggested to us, and to others, whether something cannot be done in the same way for the many! The Foreign Lands Company was originally in 50 shares, and only a very limited few had the opportunity of getting any; and when afterwards there was a fresh issue of 50 shares they were, of course, offered to, and taken by, the holders of the first 50. And in 12 months one share, upon an outlay of 145*l.* (14,500*l.*), has risen to a premium of 550*l.*, and the property obtained by the company has been sold to the Chionates Company for 95,000*l.*, in paid-up shares, making, as we said last week, one share 145*l.* paid, worth prospectively 500*l.* to 1000*l.* a year. Now, it has been proposed to us to start and manage something of the same sort for the million—say, THE MINES PURCHASE AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), in 60,000 shares of 5*l.* each. The advantages of this company will be—

1st.—Every one can have a taste, and no one is liable beyond 5*l.* per share.
 2nd.—Not a stipend will be charged for promotion money, no free shares, and the expenses of management shall not exceed 300*l.* for the first year.

We have been offered a property which, if the reports given are true, and they can be tested for 100*l.*, would yield an enormous profit to a company like this, and there are several other objects in view that may lead to very profitable results.

The management of the company is formed by Mr. S. W. Dawkes, of Whitehall-place, director of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company; Mr. B. Cobb, merchant, Fenchurch-street, and a director of Old Guinness Company; and Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S.

Several thousand shares have already been taken, and the directors will reserve the right, if they think it desirable, of limiting the first issue, *ad par*, to 30,000. Anyone feeling disposed to take shares will be pleased to forward an application to us without delay, stating the number they require, and accompanied by a cheque for the amount; for this receipt will be given, to be exchanged for paid-up certificates as soon as the registration is complete. Some ill-natured people may say—Oh! this is merely a company under the control of Watson and Cuell; and we answer—So it is, in a great measure, and we ask our friends and clients to join in it, because we see a fair prospect of making by it VERY LARGE PROFITS. Should the company not be completely formed, the money will, of course, be returned in full. To those who do not understand the working of a company like this, and how the Foreign Lands made their money, we may explain that we are now offered a property for something over 29,000*l.*, which might with a small outlay, if the reports given are true, be made to pay 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* a year; and the first action of the company will be to send trustworthy agents to test the reports, and if correct buy the property, and then sell it to a larger company, that would work it, and pay a handsome profit for it, and the holders of shares in this company would also have the option of taking any number of shares in the new company at par. The financial department of the company might also be made very profitable; for we have often referred to the large amount of interest to be obtained in carrying over stock and shares from account to account, &c. If it be argued that the capital is too small, we may reply that the Foreign Lands commenced with less than 5000*l.*, and never had occasion to call up much more than 12,000*l.*; and the directors of the company now proposed conscientiously believe that, small as the capital they ask for may seem, they shall be enabled not only to make large profits but to form the nucleus of a great concern. In this belief they will devote much of their time to it, and subscribe for 1000 shares each; and as the operations of a company of this nature to be successful must be prompt, and in a measure secret, those who take shares must be prepared to give to the directors their fullest confidence.

MINERAL VEINS.—We referred last week to the fact that the Devon Great Consols Company pumped the water from their mines into a tank filled with old iron, and by this means obtained many thousands a-year for the copper deposited on the iron. We also said that during the last hundred years enough copper had been pumped away in Cornwall to pay off a great part of the national debt; and that the knowledge that copper was thus held in solution by water supported a certain theory, to which we should at another time refer as to the formation of mineral veins. The theory in question was fully explained in Mr. J. Y. Watson's "Cornish Notes" (first series), and afterwards in a communication to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," and is too long to be entered into in detail in this place. The Platonian professors of geology tell us that Pluton is to say the "Old Gentleman"—is always stirring up a burning cauldron at the bottom of our globe, and by some means of pumping not yet known to dwellers on the earth is ever forcing up matter in different shapes and forms of mineral into crannies and crevices of rocks, for the use of man; and perhaps, also, considering the generally received opinion of the "Old Gentleman," to induce speculation, and the distress that too often accompanies it. This mode of accounting for mineral veins is, in our opinion, all bosh. It appears more rational to suppose—1. That a lode is a fissure in a rock, through which water flows copiously, and in which minerals are deposited. 2. That mineral is never found in any rock unless it is intersected or cut up by dykes or cross-courses—that is, a course of clay running in a contrary direction to the mineral veins. 3. That all large deposits of mineral are found near, or in conjunction with, these cross-courses! Now, what is the reasonable conclusion to anyone who respects common sense more than the jargon of science? That these cross-courses stop the currents of electricity passing along the fissures in the rock, and the ores held in solution by the water are condensed by these currents, and form "courses of ore." Electricity, depend upon it, has more to do with human and other affairs than is yet "dreamt of in our philosophy." A few years ago no one would have believed in the electric telegraph.

WHEAL HOPE IS IMPROVING. The lode in the 38 west is 2 feet wide, with good stones of lead. The 38 east is also improving. A pitch in back of the 58 is worth 7 cwt. per fm.; and as this branch is to the north of the 49, and has not yet been seen in it, a cross-cut has been put out to prove it.

GYLLS FLORENCE.—A very important point here will be proved in about five or six weeks.

"N. D." (Wolverhampton).—We should think it best to wind-up.
GOLD.—We believe the average yield of gold at the St. John del Rey is under 1 oz. per ton—that is to say, 1 ton of hard rock has to be crushed to yield about 1/4 oz. of gold, and yet the mine, upon this, has made 70,000*l.* a year profit. At Consuelo Mine, Chionates, 50 lbs. weight of stuff, according to Captain Francis, produced 4 ozs. of gold, or at the rate of about 160 ozs. to the ton.

"OTR MADRID CORRESPONDENT" may have good things to offer, but the times are against new undertakings in general, and Spanish projects in particular.

"J. S."—We have looked upon West Tolgus as a fair speculation, but as weekly reports are not issued, we do not know much of its present condition, and there is no market for the shares. Port Phillip is well spoken of, and pays dividends pretty regularly.

WEST TREVELLAN—"C."—We stated the other day that the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries had decided that those who had allowed their shares in mines to be forfeited should be made to pay up the amount of call due to the date of forfeiture; and upon this principle the Registrar of the Court has acted in West Trevelyan.

OFFICE DIARY.—An extremely useful indicator, which has the advantage over the ordinary date-book that it retains a new and cleanly appearance throughout the year, has been issued by Mr. Edwin, of Bucklebury. The indicator consists of a handsome millboard tablet, provided with a hinged support at the back, so that it may be hung upon the wall in the usual manner, or stood upon the desk or table. On each side of the tablet is a calendar, the centre being occupied with the days of days and dates for the year—one of which is to be removed every morning as the series pass.

M. Frantz, a metallurgist, and M. Henri Faure, editor of the *France Medicale*, have just announced that they have discovered a method for transmitting silver, copper, and mercury into gold, all these, they say, being "only one and the same metal in different dynamic states." This idea is quite in accordance with that of the old alchemical writers on the subject; and the possibility of transmitting metals has been admitted by Sir H. Davy, Dr. Faraday, and other eminent modern chemists. Whether, in this case, it has really been done, however, we cannot testify.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.

At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Association, held at the offices of the Company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, this 30th day of January, 1866.

HENRY RIVERSDALE GREENFELL, Esq., M.P. (Chairman), in the chair.
 The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:—

At this meeting the shareholders are aware that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the directors have only to submit to them a statement of their financial position, with the particulars of the operations at the mines as far as they can be ascertained. In the last report, after adverting to several matters which occasioned a decrease in the returns, the shareholders were informed that the head mining captain reported the principal difficulties as being overcome. In consequence, an additional supply of shipping was despatched from this country to the mines.

His statement, however, appears to have been premature, as the returns during the last five months have only averaged 1089 tons.

The above fact will account for several vessels, stated at the last meeting as expected to sail from Cuba in July and August, not being loaded in time to do so, and, consequently, their arrivals in this country being much later than had been anticipated.

This circumstance, combined with the low prices ruling in the copper market until very lately, and the ores being of a lower percentage than usual, will account for the statement now laid before the meeting not being so satisfactory as on former occasions, and such as to preclude the possibility of a dividend being now declared.

The shareholders will observe in the present statement that vessels only actually at sea are included. This, of course, makes the account appear to be more unfavourable than it otherwise would have been.

The falling off in the quality and quantity of the ores is occasioned by the richer districts of the mine being still inaccessible—in fact, no ores of any consequence have been raised from them during the past year.

The directors have during the last year been obliged to lay out a large sum for labourers and machinery, to ensure the efficient and permanent working of the mines.

The following is the tabular statement of the returns and percentages as far as can be ascertained to the end of November—viz., 8766 tons of raw ores and precipitate shipped, of an average of 13 1/2 per cent., and 3468 tons of poor ores, of an average of 8 1/2 per cent., smelted, with the addition of 1686 tons of slimes, of 5 1/2 per cent., into 1160 tons of refined copper, of 28 1/2 per cent.

With regard to the mines, the head mining captain states that the operations for drawing the water from the deep workings are now proceeding satisfactorily, and if all goes well it is expected they will be entirely clear next month, when the ordinary works will be resumed. The shareholders will bear in mind that at the 190 fm. level there is a lode upwards of 20 feet wide.

The new lode in the Great Mine, from which during the past year the returns have been chiefly obtained, is being developed very satisfactorily, and the raisings from it are likely to improve, which, coupled with the resumption of the deep workings, should give a considerably improved monthly produce.

During the last year the prices for the ores have been much lower than for many years previously, but the last cargoes sold have fetched better prices.

The only other subject the directors have to allude to is the suit with the railway company, in which no decision has yet been given in the appeal against the decree in favour of this company, but the directors are daily expecting to hear that judgment has been given, and they trust the appeal will be dismissed.

At this meeting two directors, Henry Riversdale Greenfell, Esq., M.P., and Henry Druce, Esq., and one auditor, Thomas Curtis, Esq., go out of office by rotation, but are immediately eligible, and are candidates for re-election, and for which at the close of this meeting a ballot will take place.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously: That the report now read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their services in conducting the affairs of the company.

The ballot was then proceeded with, when Henry Riversdale Greenfell, Esq., M.P., and Henry Druce, Esq., were re-elected directors; and Thomas Curtis, Esq., was re-elected an auditor of the company.

THE ARSENIOS AND SULPHUROUS ORE REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
 £1 on application, £4 on allotment, the remainder being reserved.

DIRECTORS.
 DAVID AITKEN, Esq., M.D., Little Falmouth.
 A. P. BALKWILL, Esq., (Messrs. Balkwill and Co.), Old Town-street, Plymouth.
 Major J. F. NAPIER HEWITT, J.P. County of Glamorgan, F.R.G.S., Velindre House, Llanfair, Haverfordwest.

C. FENGILL, Esq., Falmouth.
 BANKERS—The London and South-Western Bank, Falmouth, Cornwall.
 SECRETARY—Mr. Tresidder, Kimberly House, Falmouth.

OFFICES.—FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.

The Directors of this company hereby give notice that the TIME for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES is LIMITED to the 19th FEBRUARY, after which day no further applications can be received.

THE SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Completely registered under the Companies Act, 1862.
 Capital £40,000, in 2000 shares of £20 each.

Deposit on application £5 per share, and £5 on allotment.

It is not expected any further calls will be required, as certain and regularly increasing returns will be made immediately after the erection of the machinery and the drainage of the mine.

Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction or delay.

DIRECTORS.
 W. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manchester (Director of the Devon Wheal Lopes Mining Company, Limited).
 E. HARVEY WADGE, Esq., F.G.S., Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock (Director of the Devon Wheal Lopes).

H. J. HARVEY, Esq., Edge Vale, Liverpool.
 FREDERICK ROOKE, Esq., Southville-crescent, Bedminster.
 OSMOND RHODES, Esq., Potter Newtown, near Leeds.

BANKERS—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, St. Austell.
 FINANCIAL AGENTS—Messrs. Harvey and Co., Clarence Chambers, Manchester.
 SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Gibson.

OFFICES.—ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET, MANCHESTER.

The mines comprised in the property of this company were worked some years since for tin, and subsequently for china-clay, and were known as the Great Wheal Bonny Tin Mines.

With inadequate power and the imperfect machinery then in use they made considerable remunerative returns from tin alone, wholly irrespective of the clay produce, even at the then extremely low prices for tin ore. The present company purpose immediately erecting powerful engines, the most modern and approved mechanical contrivances, and engaging the best men that can be procured for every department.

The mines are situated in the very centre of the most ancient and celebrated of one of Cornwall's most remunerative tin districts, at the head of the Goss Moor Stream Tin Work, whence tin (undoubtedly) washed from the backs of these lodes by some tremendous convulsion of nature) to the amount of millions sterling, have been raised for many generations. The locality is now celebrated for its produce of china-clay. At the time of the mine's suspension the china-clay works on this site were yielding large profits at a very trifling outlay, but suffered from the loss of the water drained by the mine, and which was required for washing and bleaching purposes at the surface. In consequence also of the great expenditure which the erection of new and improved machinery to develop the mine would have involved, it was decided that, for a time, operations should be stopped, and the mine was only kept open, this being the only reason why the mine was not abandoned, and cannot again be resumed.

A perusal of the reports will fully explain the nature of the strata and lodes. The mines are in the same geological formation, are surrounded by and adjoin the celebrated Great Wheal Beam, Goss Moor Rocks and Trevelyan, South Beam, and other rich tin mines, which have yielded large profits.

The great value of parallel lodes has been recently shown in the immense returns of tin from the Great Wheal Vor Mine. The first was worked to a depth of 350 fathoms, and produced tin ore amounting in value to upwards of two millions sterling. After this it was thought that the mine was exhausted, and that the lode was exhausted.

It has been formed, and from a parallel lode, at a comparatively shallow depth, the returns of ore are so large and constantly increasing, that it is fully expected the present working will surpass the first. A further illustration of this statement is already showing itself in the celebrated Crenner and Wheal Abraham Mines, where a parallel lode at present unworked gives indications of mineral wealth equal to that from which ore was obtained amounting to upwards of one million sterling. The directors do not think it too much to expect that the parallel lodes of this property, which ran through the sett for more than one thousand yards, will confirm the theory of the value of lodes, apparently produced at the same time, and by the same causes.

The facts connected with the former working of South Cornwall sufficiently attest the value of the lode partially opened. At a depth of only 50 fathoms it was from 7 ft. to 9 ft. wide, very rich for tin, and large quantities of tin ground remain, which will be brought to market immediately the water is pumped out. Ten levels have been driven, and ore enough sent to surface to produce remunerative returns; and, if with a small engine, and only a few heads of stamps, this result was obtained, it may be anticipated with certainty, that with the superior machines recently introduced into the leading tin mines, including at least 48 heads of stamps, sufficient tin will be raised from the one lode to meet all working expenses, and pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent., and as soon as operations can be commenced upon the parallel lodes, still greater results may confidently be expected. One great advantage of the present position of the mine is, that there are five runs of tin ground laid open, where men may be employed raising ore as soon as the water is drained a few fathoms below the adit. This opinion has been founded on the above facts, and has been corroborated by all the mining talent the promoters could command.

In addition to the reports obtained at different times from the best mining authorities in Cornwall, the directors have obtained special surveys and reports from Mr. John Hitchens, of London; Capt. Charles Thomas, of the celebrated Dolcoath Mines; Capt. Edwards, manager of the Great Wheal Busy Mines; Mr. Sampson, mineral agent to Sir J. Graves Sawle, Bart.; Capt. Pope, manager of the famous Wheal Bassat; Capt. Vivian, manager of the celebrated Crenner and Wheal Abraham; Capt. Joseph Jewell, agent to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons; Capt. Hancock, manager of the Great Polgoth Tin Mines; of Mr. Henry James, mineral surveyor, Redruth; Mr. Brenton Symons, mineral surveyor, Truro, and many others (whose full reports may be had on application), and from miners who were employed in the mine during the last working. Their unanimous testimony is that the lode is rich for tin of a superior quality, and calculated to make grain tin; that the mine may be worked for an almost unlimited period, without any failure in the quantity of ore ground; and that the thorough development of the lode by proper machinery will secure large profits to the shareholders. This estimate is further borne out by the fact that a great number of persons in the neighbourhood are anxious to take shares in the undertaking.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be obtained from Messrs. HARVEY and Co., Financial Agents to the company, Clarence Chambers, Manchester.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the price of £3 per share, in the CAL-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. RABEY, Coedpoth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

Notices to Correspondents.

TINSEL—"J. F. K." (Hulme).—We should think that tinsel could be purchased through any colonial broker. It is a crude borate of soda, imported from India; it is very impure, and coated with soapy matter. When purified it forms the refined tin commerce. The importations amount to about 700 or 800 tons per annum, and the price would be 40*l.* or 50*l.* per ton. The making of borax from the Tuscan borate acid lagoons has much lowered the price of borax. A rich spring, yielding 3 per cent. of boracic acid (this is about the percentage in the Tuscan lagoons), discovered a few years since by Mr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey in Canada, but the discovery does not appear to have received the attention it deserved.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' LAW.—Would you kindly give me the following information in next week's Journal? What is the longest time a mining company, under Limited Liability Act, can take after registration, before calling a general meeting of the shareholders? and is it usual to make a call before such meeting, or the issuing any report to the shareholders?—A. SUBSCRIBER.—[By section 49, a general meeting must be held at least once in every year; therefore one year is the longest time that can elapse after registration. It is unusual to make a call before one general meeting has been held; and "A Subscriber" should obtain (the cost will not be large) of shareholders, which, by section 32, must be supplied before paying the call. It may happen that there has not been a sufficient number of shares subscribed for to justify the directors in allotting, in which case the call may be saved, and the payment of subscriptions already paid compelled.]

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—It appears from the Journal that Capt. C. Thomas has been to inspect Wheal Grenville again, to show that the mine is worked in a miner-like way, and I suppose, to let the adventurers know that what I told them was wrong. I glad he has been sent for, as he says that more work will be done in the time in the more men in the mine, and giving long stunts, which is the same that I wrote much better than the old plan for the adventurers. Now, if I was in the mine, I will venture to tell the adventurers another thing for their advantage—I mean, I should not stop by the fathom, for men to shoot down good and bad together, but the ground on tribute for the men to keep the work cleaner, and have less poor ore to haul to grass and put to stamps: this will save money every month. They now see how wrong they were in thinking that I meant that anything improper being done—all I wanted was to show that by an alteration in the working the results would be obtained, and this is what Capt. Charles says.—A. MINER: Cornwall.

ANGLO-SWEDISH STEEL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—"Inquirer" should apply to the secretary, who can give the information.

WHEAL TREVENNA TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In reply to remarks on this company, in last week's Journal, by someone subscribing himself "A Shareholder," I can only come to the conclusion that he has no interest therein, otherwise he would not ask for information which was fully set forth at the general meeting lately held, and sent to every member of the company. At the same time, a call of 1*l.* per share was sanctioned by the meeting, but, in consequence of returns from the sale of tin, the directors have only called in half of that sum, for the purpose of adding greater facilities, by means of more machinery, to extend the working, and dress the tinstuff in larger quantities. The tin sale of 6 tons was duly recorded in the Journal, and so will be the sales of this week; these are the best indications of the working of a mine. The agent will be able to resume his reports in the Journal last week he was busily engaged in preparing the tin for sale, and the week before protecting the property of the adventurers from the floods, that rose through the valley with the rapidity of a torrent. The prospectus stated "that it is considered not more than 6*l.* will be required." The comparatively small amount left, after payment of the purchase money and preliminary expenses, shows that the directors have used unusual energy and economy in bringing the mine into its present satisfactory and progressing condition. Shareholders, also, have no difficulty in obtaining any information from the office of the company, and every letter that has reached here invariably had a prompt reply.—FREDK. NEVILL, Sec.: Plymouth.

DEVON GREAT MARIE.—I have been expecting to find a periodical report from the agent of this mine published in the Journal, but so far have been disappointed. Allow me to call attention to the fact that the directors have already far exceeded the call made in the prospectus; therefore, I think it is high time they should be giving an account of their stewardship.—A. SHAREHOLDER.

THE QUEBRADA COMPANY.—Under existing circumstances, I think the directors ought to publish, through the medium of the Journal, the advice received from Venezuela by so doing they will give confidence to the wavering shareholders, and prevent the throwing their shares on the market at a heavy discount, which ought not to be so valuable a property. From the reports, I find the directors are doing all that can for the temporal welfare of the men, but I do not see that they have provided a spiritual instructor for them, which I think they are in duty bound to do.—ONE WHO HAS ALWAYS PAID CALLS WHEN DUE.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colcharton).—In the Journal of Jan. 13 a letter appeared with the signature of "Kibble," in which the writer states that the Colcharton Mine is looking better. Then he gives his opinion, stating he believes the property to be a valuable one if time be allowed for its development; and, finally, he takes very warmly the case in which the agents with some of the shareholders appear involved respecting the management of the mine, and expresses himself in no terms as regards the abilities of the agents, and that the direction ought not to be non-practical, although shareholders, to interfere with the captains and the management. By your permission, I would ask on what authority did "Kibble" state Colcharton Mine was looking better? Was it from personal inspection, or by report written by the agents, some of which have appeared in the Journal? As to Colcharton making a good mine, there can be but one opinion, as the western part of the mine gives great evidences that there will be large quantities of minerals found deeper levels.—PICK AND GAD.

MONTES AUREOS—EAST DEL REY.—The letters of "Omega" and "Shareholder" appear with the writers' names attached.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

EXEMPTION OF COLLIERIES FROM TAXATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

That the commercial prosperity of the country is entirely dependent upon her mines is so generally admitted, that it is unnecessary even to tell a few of the instances in which our mineral treasures, or the profits obtained from them, are indispensable to every trade and occupation carried on; and the necessity for mining operations has been even recognised by the Legislature, to the extent of authorising the Commissioners Public Works "to lend and advance . . . to any company or companies of proprietors . . . for the support of any collieries or mines . . . moneys to be issued and paid out of the Consolidated Fund . . . the authority not extending to any other class of industrial enterprises, roads, and railways, and fisheries alone excepted; yet we find the authorities of the districts so fortunate as to possess workable mines of collieries within them continually endeavouring to increase, by the very new rates and the augmentation of old ones, the burdens which they are to bear, until at the present time the unjustifiable pressure has been tried to such an extent as to call for immediate action to secure the exemption from taxation to poor rates of mines and collieries generally. The innumerable arguments which could be adduced in favour of such exemption would ensure success, provided only there be unanimity among those interested, and the effect of the exemption would be so to increase our trade and commerce as even to decrease the rate payable upon exempted property.

The evil of the attempt now being made to double the rates on collieries and to tax machinery employed in industrial establishments generally, that instead of increasing the inducement to trade as the difficulty obtaining profit increases, it develops the principle that the more a man risks for the benefit of his fellows, the more he is to be taxed. It is that the manufacturer does not construct plant without the hope of return for his outlay, but surely it is unfair that he who incurs extra cost to cure increased safety, or who undertakes greater risks than his neighbours, and rivals are disposed to undertake, without the probability of great profits corresponding thereto, should be more heavily taxed than those with whom he has to compete; yet the novel system of taxation proposed exactly this effect—the greater the difficulties the more costly and complicated the machinery necessary to produce a given result, the greater to be the tax. And it must not be argued that, as the evil exists at present in a limited district only, where a young surveyor, seeking a reputation, has, unfortunately, the ear of the assessment committee, the consideration of the subject is interesting only to those immediately concerned for it cannot be denied that it is general for such bodies to judge of a mayor's merits by the magnitude of the rateable value he can show that what is to-day complained of in Durham and Glasgow only, may tomorrow give rise to difficulties in all parts of the country.

In the report upon the Grievous and Excessive Taxation to which certain lessees of minerals in Glasgow are subjected, inscribed to Mr. David M.P. for Greenock, it is very truly said that the quarrier buys his stone, coal miner his coal, and the brickmaker his clay, yet his purchase is taxed as the annual value, whereas the annual value is merely the interest on the rent, and is all that a life renter is entitled to; and it is contended with reference to Glasgow, that several instances can be given where the year 1865, the lordship rent was paid while circumstances prevented the minerals being wrought to the full value of the lordship rent, yet the tenant had to pay the full lordship rent, and had this lordship rent entered in the valuation roll as the annual value, and paid the whole police assessment, and the occupant's share of the poor rate at that basis. On the grounds, therefore, it is submitted that the lessees of mineral within the borough of Glasgow have suffered, and are suffering, grievous injustice.

the excessive assessments levied on them. Their annual payments for minerals having been erroneously entered as annual value, and the valuation roll having been adopted as the basis of assessment, they submit that in justice, in equity, and, therefore, in law, they are entitled to repayment of all such assessments as have been thus unjustly exacted from them.

Now, in one respect at least, mines and quarries are entitled to exemption from taxation even more than the machinery in industrial establishments. In all classes of enterprise other than mining success is to a great extent dependent upon the amount of skill and capital employed; and, therefore, the taxation would, probably, nearly correspond with the results obtained; but in mining, although the value of skill and capital can scarcely be overrated, the success is almost entirely dependent upon nature; and the profit derivable does not depend upon the skill so much as upon the manner in which nature has made the deposit. Upon these grounds it is obvious that, in the case of coal mining taxation is to be continued, the rateable value of a colliery should be judged of entirely by the royalty value of the coal raised, and as such coal has no value until brought to surface, that all the plant and machinery necessary for creating the value should be exempt from taxation. If a colliery were working a seam of coal (capable of yielding, say, 500 tons per day) lying at the depth of 700 yards, and requiring 100,000 ft. of plant and machinery to enable it to be brought to surface, surely he should not be so heavily rated as his neighbour and rival, who raises coal at the same rate, and of the same value, and from a depth of 100 yards only, with plant and machinery costing but 10,000 ft. yet, according to the system now being introduced, not only would the man less advantageously situated be rated for the same amount, but for nearly ten times as much.

There is little doubt that, considering the daily increasing difficulties connected with colliery working, and the great effect which the working of collieries has in reducing pauperism, exemption could, by steady perseverance, be secured; but, assuming that taxation to poor rate is to be continued, it behoves the colliery interest, who have ample influence in the House of Commons to secure them a fair hearing, to combine to secure the entire revision of the principle of rating collieries, so as to take the responsibility of settling the basis upon which a rate is to be levied out of the hands of casual surveyors and of assessment committees, the members of which can never (considering that throughout the whole kingdom there are but about 3000 collieries) be expected to contain a fair proportion of representatives of colliery owners.

IRON SHIPS' COMPASSES: THEIR "DEVIATION" AND REMEDIES.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

[Abstract from the Paper read at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday.]

"Deviation of the compass," is a term now used to denote the error of the compass caused by the attraction of the iron of the ship, whether employed in her construction, in her equipment, or placed on board as a cargo. Iron ships, like iron bars and girders, if constructed or placed for a certain time in the meridian, will acquire polarity. This polarity necessarily affects the compass, and causes a deviation from its natural meridional direction to such a degree, in many cases, as to embarrass the mariner, and sometimes lead him to fatal results, as represented in the reports of the Superintendent of the Compass Department of the Royal Navy, and also in the Memorandum of the Royal Society to the Board of Trade.

The deviation depends principally on the direction of the ship's head in building. This deviation is not permanent; it often diminishes rapidly during the first week after launching, and is very uncertain in its amount during the first twelve months. The changes which take place in the deviation of a ship built east and west are generally relatively greater than in one built north and south. The diminution of the directive force is greater if the ship has been built east and west than if built north and south. The process of "swinging" to ascertain the amount of deviation from the induced polarity of iron vessels, and making tables of corrections, has now become a regular part of the magnetic observations made in the principal iron ships of Her Majesty's Navy. It is stated in the "Nautical Magazine" that the "swinging" and making tables of corrections are "prepared with great labour, skill, and cost. The expense in Her Majesty's ships varies from 100 to 600 for each operation; the value of which may be said to be the ship gets ten miles from the port at which she was swung." It is at best an uncertainty. Yet this mode of preparing iron vessels for sea is the one which the Board of Trade has been requested to introduce into the Mercantile Marine, which was pointedly remarked on by one of the officials connected with the Board of Trade at the meeting.

The general character of the iron with which a ship is constructed possesses little of those qualities which are essential for the production of a permanent magnet, consequently permanency of polarity could not be anticipated in any iron ship.

This acquired polarity, however, is the main cause of the embarrassments, dangers, &c., connected with the navigation of new iron ships. It is well known that we are able to reverse and destroy instantaneously the polarity of any wrought-iron, whatever might be its shape or magnitude, the author of the paper (Mr. Hopkins), by means of certain arrangements with a battery, will undertake to depolarise and destroy the ship's polarity before leaving dock, and thus put an end at once to all the difficulties, so far as this cause is concerned, in the deviation. If, then, this polarity be destroyed, it follows that it matters not in what direction the vessel might be constructed. The trouble and cost of "swinging," &c., will be obviated, and the main cause of the existing embarrassment, and the great dangers arising from the deviation of new iron vessels, will be removed. In order to ensure correct compasses, with a strong directive force in all latitudes, between the Antarctic and the Arctic circles, the author has invented new compasses which will effect this very desirable object, with other improvements in the binnacles of iron vessels, which we shall notice in next week's Journal. Mr. Hopkins condemns the appliance of "magnetic correctors" as dangerous.

The paper was illustrated with numerous diagrams and a great number of compasses, and was well appreciated by the naval men present. Some curious remarks were made by the Arctic admirals regarding the magnetic pole, but as they were foreign to the main object of the paper we need not refer to them. Capt. Fishbourne, R.N., C.B., spoke in very high terms of the importance of the paper, and the value of the invention for iron ships. The compasses on the table showed that the author of the paper has succeeded in increasing the directive force, and reduce the oscillation of the magnetic needle, which alone was of inestimable value to seamen. Some of the members were startled at the idea that the battery would destroy the polarity in ten minutes. A battery and a bar of iron were provided to show the effect, but the Chairman (Rear-Admiral R. Collinson, C.B.) said it was not necessary, as the meeting was quite satisfied with the explanation, and after making a few observations on the great importance of the subject brought before them, concluded in requesting the meeting to return thanks to Mr. Hopkins for his very interesting and valuable paper.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Jan. 24: Mr. W. J. Hamilton, President, in the chair. James Mason, F.R.S., Brighton; William Nevill, Langham Cottage, Godalming; and Henry L. T. Von Uster, 3, Duke-street, Portland-place, W., were elected Fellows. The following communication was read:—

"Notes on Belgian Geology," by R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., For. Sec. G.S. The following specimens were exhibited:—Miocene Corals from Malta; presented by Mr. P. Martin Duncan, Sec. G.S. Metamorphic rocks containing remains of plants, from the Alps; presented by Mr. Crescenzo Montagna. Specimen of *Saguarina dichotoma* from the Clay Cross Coal Company's mine, Derbyshire; presented by Mr. Southey. The next evening meeting of the society will be held on Feb. 7, 1866. On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Mode of Formation of the Lake Basins of New Zealand," by W. Locke Travers; communicated by Sir C. Lyell, Bart., F.R.S., F.G.S.—2. "On the Occurrence of Dead Littoral Shells in the Bed of the German Ocean," by Robert Dawson; communicated by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.—3. "On the Glacial Phenomena of Calhoun," by T. F. Jamieson, F.G.S.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—At the monthly ballot, the following candidates were duly elected:—Messrs. A. C. Fitz-Gibbon, A. Grant, W. Jacob, and F. C. Marshall, as members; and Mr. J. Carruthers, Major J. U. Chapman, R.E., Mr. E. H. Clark, Capt. W. H. Edgcombe, R.E., Messrs. R. Elliot, J. Evans, R. Fenton, R. Field, A. McKerron, F. Napier, A. J. Pele, F. C. Reynolds, W. Rhodes, H. Schneider, and H. Shield, as associates.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The nineteenth anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Jan. 25, in the Midland Institute, Birmingham. Mr. Robert Napier, President, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. P. Marshall) having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the annual report of the council was then read, which showed the very satisfactory progress of the institution during the last year, and its prosperous condition, with a large increase in the number of members; referring also to the large and important annual meeting held in Dublin last summer. The annual election of officers then took place, when Mr. Joseph Whitworth was elected President of the institution for the ensuing year. A number of new members were elected. The first paper read was a "Description of an Improved Chronometric Governor for Steam-engines, &c.," by Mr. C. William Siemens, of London. The next paper was "On an Improved Construction of Wrought-iron Turntable, by Mr. William Baines, of Solihy; in which the object has been to obtain a construction of turntable

made entirely of wrought-iron, but with uniform depth and strength throughout the top, all the portions being united together solid, thereby combining the stiffness and solidity of a cast-iron table with the toughness and strength of wrought-iron. These tables have been at work more than three years, and exposed to the severest tests of working, without any failure or fracture or any sign of injury. A specimen was exhibited of a portion of the top of one of the tables, showing the mode of construction, and the arrangement and junction of the girders, together with sections of the rolled bars of which the girders are composed.

OUR COAL EXPORTS.—What does Sir William Armstrong, who drew such a doleful picture in 1863 of the future of our coal supplies, say to the steady growth of our coal exports? In 1850 they amounted to 3,351,880 tons; in 1851 to 3,468,545 tons; in 1852 to 3,640,194 tons; in 1853 to 3,935,062 tons; in 1854 to 4,309,255 tons; in 1855 to 4,976,902 tons; in 1856 to 5,876,779 tons; in 1857 to 6,737,718 tons; in 1858 to 6,529,483 tons; in 1859 to 7,006,949 tons; in 1860 to 7,821,832 tons; in 1861 to 7,855,115 tons; and in 1862 to 8,301,852 tons. In 1863 Sir William lifted his warning voice, and the exports amounted to only 8,275,212 tons. In 1864, however, they again displayed a tendency to advance, and amounted to 8,800,420 tons. In the first eleven months of 1865 the exports had attained at total of 8,484,336 tons, so that the total shipments for the whole of last year doubtless exceeded 9,000,000 tons, or about 10 per cent. of the whole coal extraction of Great Britain. These ever-growing exports may cause us to run short of coal ourselves one day; but the temptation which has induced them is reflected in the annexed sums, showing the value of the coal shipped from our shores during the period under review:—1850, 1,284,224; 1851, 1,302,473; 1852, 1,372,114; 1853, 1,604,591; 1854, 2,127,156; 1855, 2,446,341; 1856, 2,826,582; 1857, 3,610,661; 1858, 3,045,434; 1859, 3,270,013; 1860, 3,316,281; 1861, 3,604,790; 1862, 3,750,877; 1863, 3,713,798; 1864, 4,161,338; and 1865 (eleven months only), 4,071,475.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL TRADE.—Mr. Merewether, in reporting to the Australian Agricultural Company, says:—"During the half-year, ended June 30, we sold 43,484 tons large, and 8439 tons small coal, in all 51,923 tons, which cost 15,767 13s. 9d., or 7s. 2 1/2 d. per ton, and realised 20,447 13s. 1d., or 7s. 10 1/2 d. per ton, leaving a profit of only 1679 19s. 4d., or 7 1/2 p. per ton. In the corresponding period of 1864 we sold 47,649 tons large, and 6995 tons small coal, in all 54,644 tons, which cost, including charge for extension of colliery, 18,470 6d. 6d., or 8s. 9d. per ton, and realised 23,757 13s. 10d., or within a fraction of 8s. 4d. per ton, leaving a profit of 1s. 7d. per ton. This comparison shows that in 1865 the average cost was 5 1/2 d. per ton higher, the average price 5 1/2 d. per ton lower, and the average profit 11 1/2 d. per ton less than in 1864. The total value, however, was less by 2721 tons, the sales of round coal less by 4165 tons, and the sales of small coal greater by 1444 tons. All these would materially affect the averages, and it seems to me that they are sufficient to account for the difference between the results of the two years. I must confess, however, that I am disappointed at the result; and from the large quantity of coal we sold in the first three months of the current year, compared with the sales of the same period in 1864, I had good grounds for hoping that on this occasion I should be able to show a greater value, lower cost, and better profit than I did at the same time last year. In the first three months of the year our trade was very brisk, considering the season, and by March 22 we had sold 27,397 tons of coal, or more than half of our total vent during the whole six months. It then began to fall off instead of to improve, as it usually does in April, and has been slack and unsteady until very recently, notwithstanding that in Melbourne, our principal colonial market, the stock of coal was very low. What has been the cause of this I cannot pretend to say with any certainty, but I believe that it arose in great measure from the scarcity of vessels; the low freights which ruled in the early part of the year having driven a large number out of the trade. At the end of June freights began to rise, but it was only within the past month that we have had any large number of vessels in the harbour at one time. With respect to our prospects for the remainder of the year, I scarcely dare venture to express an opinion, as the trade has fluctuated so much during the last two years, and the changes have been so sudden and contrary to what might have been expected, that it is almost impossible to say what turn it may take. At present we command by far the largest share of the Melbourne supply, and I have yet several good contracts to complete. I may mention also that the Australian Steam Navigation Company have recently taken some few cargoes from us. Since Jan. 1 our advertised price for best coals delivered at the wharves has been 9s. per ton."

TAXATION OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.—The Durham Union Assessment Committee have received the report of Mr. T. F. Hedley, their valuer, upon the valuation of Messrs. HENDERSON and Co.'s Carpet Manufactory, and the Rating of Machinery. He states that he had every possible facility afforded him by Messrs. HENDERSON and Co., so far as the valuation related to the land, buildings, and engines; but they objected to his taking any account of their machinery, and contended that their carding and spinning machines, and looms, are not rateable, on the grounds—first, that they are not attached or fixed to the freehold; that they are, in fact, personal property, and would not descend with the freehold to the heir; that in letting the manufactory the machines would have to be valued as between the outgoing and incoming tenant. Second, that such machinery as theirs had never before been rated, and that it was not the usage to rate them for their machinery. On receiving notice of these objections, the clerk of the committee instructed him to make a valuation of the land, buildings, engines, and so much of the machinery as he considered rateable. He accordingly valued the land, buildings, and engines, but states that he cannot complete the valuation, as in his opinion nearly the whole of the machines and looms in Messrs. HENDERSON and Co.'s manufactory are (on the authority of the cases decided by the superior courts on rating machinery) clearly rateable. Mr. Hedley writes that he considers this question important in connection with Colliery Rating, "for if the machinery of a cotton mill is not rateable, I see no reason why the winding engines, pumping engines, and pumps of a colliery should be rated. MACHINERY must either be rateable or not rateable, and it is a farce to hold that a steam-engine is rateable and other machinery is not rateable. I have, to the best of my ability, quoted all the decided cases, and I hope the question will be raised in such a form as will put an end to all further disputes, and save the costs of litigating fine points."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, JAN. 31.—We have had a tantalising Pig-Iron market this week, and prices have gone up and down without any apparent cause. On Monday the market was all a panic, and prices rose or fell every half-hour. It is supposed some of the Liverpool folks, desirous to realise, had ordered a sale of their holdings, while others consider that they helped down the market for the purpose of enabling them to buy more at lower prices. Of course, these are only suppositions, but they are the best explanations I can get here. I may say that there are a few who think that these Liverpool gentry have overbought themselves, and have been compelled to realise; but few entertain that opinion, as the majority think that pigs will not be bought below 70s. for some time to come. To-day the market has advanced, and 4s. of the decline has been retrieved.—**MANUFACTURED IRON** is unchanged in price, but the small makers are not so full of orders as they have been. Prices as last quoted.—**FOUNDRY IRON** is in request, but Middlesbrough is taking orders from this market, on account of pigs there being 10s. a ton under our quotations. Large contractors for railway plant are complaining of want of orders, on account of the price of pigs, and the lower quotations of some English houses.

The shipments of Pig-Iron last week were 8002 tons, against 7985 tons last year; total this year, 41,806 tons; decrease, 2461 tons. The market fluctuated considerably; on Monday the price suddenly gave way, and as low as 63s. cash, was accepted, but has since rapidly recovered, and to-day as high as 66s. 10 1/2 d. cash, and 67s. 6d. a month, was paid, closing buyers 66s. 7 1/2 d. cash, and 67s. 3d. a month; sellers, 1 1/2 d. per ton more. A very large business has taken place daily. No. 1, g.m.b., about 66s. 9d.; No. 3, 65s. 9d.; Gartscherrie, No. 1, 68s. 6d.; Coltness, 68s. 6d.

The strike among the Ayrshire miners has extended from Steveston to Kilwinning; and it threatens to be somewhat epidemic in its nature, as it has been imported into this neighbourhood, and is making rapid progress. A large meeting was held in the Lyceum Rooms here on Monday, at which it was recommended that a levy of 6d. per man be made in every mine in Scotland, to help forward the short-time movement. All the works in the neighbourhood were idle for the day, with one or two exceptions, and all of them were in favour of the advance and the short-time arrangement. It was resolved, after numerous speeches—1st. That Clyde and Govan Miners meet the following day (Tuesday) to ballot, which should strike for the advance—2d. That the meeting pledge itself to subscribe 1s. per man to support and extend the short-time movement, and Mr. McDonald pledged he would raise 50l. for the same object.—3d. That the Glasgow district shall positively begin the eight-hours' day on Monday next, Feb. 5. On Tuesday, according to arrangement, the Clyde and Govan miners met to commence their ballot as to which of the works should first strike, when it was thought prudent to give their masters another chance, and if they did not concede the 6d. a day, they were to meet again to-day and proceed to ballot. The deputations were unsuccessful in finding their employers, and so met to-day in great numbers in the Lyceum Rooms, which was crowded to suffocation. The Miners' Association secretary (Mr. McDonald) addressed the multitude before proceeding to the ballot, and when the drawing took place, Clyde was taken, and the name was received with shouts of applause. Mr. McDonald addresses a meeting to-night at Kilbernie, of Messrs. Merry and Cunningham's ironstone miners. The supply of coals to twenty-one furnaces, nineteen of which are now working, will be affected by this extending strike, and an advance in the raw material must follow. The reason of these strikes just now is that there are two rates of pay for colliers in Scotland—those cutting coal for blast-furnaces, on account of the regularity of the work, being paid 6d. a day less than the class who supply coal for sale, and they have struck for an equality of pay with this latter class. Meetings are being held in all the disaffected districts, at which the most persistent declarations of determination to "stand out" till they accomplish their purpose are expressed. A short time must end the strike; but how, it is difficult to say, as the men on strike are being furnished by the Union with ample supplies—consequently not likely to be starved into acquiescence.

The full prices which are now being paid for all kinds of COAL may require to be still further advanced, if the colliers are sufficiently rich to keep to their resolution from Feb. 5 of not working more than eight hours per diem. The pit banks generally are free of stocks, and a strike even of short duration would send prices up 1s. to 2s. 6d. a ton. Demand is very

good, and if it were not for the imperfect facilities afforded by the railway companies for the transit of minerals over their lines there would have been a scarcity of coal over the country. The coalowners whose pits are intersected, or who have sidings from the Monklands Railway, unable to allow matters longer to remain in their present unsatisfactory state, have to-day formed themselves into an association, and we understand that one of the purposes for which they have associated themselves together is to protect themselves against the negligence of the railway companies. It is said they are about to try whether a railway company is not liable in damages for detaining ordinary traffic for weeks, from want of waggons or locomotive power, to the injury of the party requiring the goods to be moved to some other point on their line. The shipments of the week are 21,540 tons, against 17,695 tons in the corresponding week of 1865.

Mr. James Stirling has been appointed locomotive superintendent of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company's works at Kilmarnock. The situation had just been vacated by his brother Patrick for a more onerous and lucrative one on the English Great Northern Railway. Mechanical genius seems to be possessed by every member of the Stirling family. East Kilbride Railway has been contracted for by the constructor of the Busby line—Mr. Cowper; and as operations have already commenced, it is expected to be finished in not more than fifteen months.

The combating Scotch Railway companies—the North British, Caledonian, and Glasgow and South-Western—are reported to have come to terms with each other, and that this understanding will curtail their expenditure for new works by five or six millions sterling. This will help to reassure the shareholders, and prevent them from withdrawing the capital from enterprises which might have proved almost as ruinous as the "Darien scheme."

REPORT FROM NORTHERMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JAN. 31.—The coal and other trades here continue to progress; prices have not given way, nor have they advanced lately; there has, indeed, been a sort of lull in the coal trade, but, on the whole, there appears to be little reason to doubt that present prices will be maintained. The demand for manufacturing coal continues extremely good, and if the present range of prices continue, which appears to be extremely probable, increased attention must necessarily be directed to improved processes for economising fuel. That a great reduction in the consumption of coke and coal can be effected in many processes there can be no reasonable doubt. A new shaft is being opened-out near Ouston Colliery, at the lowest, or southern, portion of the well-known Black Fell. The site, however, is on the old Lea Field Colliery, a well-known and valuable concern in the olden times, but the workings have been discontinued for about forty years. It is well known that a considerable quantity of coal remains in this old mine in several seams. The coal is, also, of excellent quality, so that a good current-going colliery may be expected to be opened here very shortly. The Hutton seam is here of great thickness, and of the very best quality; and there are, also, several other most valuable seams. A serious boiler explosion occurred at the South Hetton Colliery, on Monday, by which one man was killed and several others injured.

The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers will hold a general meeting at Neville Hall, Newcastle, on Saturday, when the business before the meeting will be—First, a paper by Mr. W. Green, Jun., entitled "The Chronicle and Record of the Northern Iron Trade in the counties of Durham and Northumberland." The secretary will also read a Memoir of the late Mr. Nicholas Wood, the late lamented President of the Institution. The subjects on the paper for discussion are—Messrs. Richardson and Bunney's report of the Experiments at Keyham, and Mr. Doubleday's paper on the Causes of certain Steam-Boiler Explosions. Much interest must be attached to the meeting, as it is the first gathering since the death of the President, and the subjects for discussion are also extremely interesting.

The workmen of Lambton Collieries have presented Mr. Jas. Marshall, engineer, with a gold watch and appendages, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. The presentation was made by Mr. William Southern, in an appropriate and highly complimentary speech, and a good many engineers and other colliery officials were present, who severally expressed in warm terms their admiration of the skill and integrity of Mr. Marshall.

A BEAUTIFUL OBJECT.—While on a visit recently to a Cumberland lead mine, I was informed that in one part of the mine, 600 fms. from the surface, there was a recess about 80 yards long, in which there is total darkness, and where the miners do not work. In this recess there are thousands of flies, a few of which I induced one of the miners to catch and bring to me in a bottle which I supplied for the purpose. The flies, when mounted and examined under a microscope, are seen to be possessed of great beauty. They are best mounted on opaque objects, and when the wings are seen under condensed light, thrown on them in the direction from the tips to the roots, they exhibit the most beautiful iridescent colours. The antennae, the eyes, and indeed the whole body, amply repay careful examination. They also form beautiful objects when mounted in balsam, after having undergone 36 hours' saturation in liquid potash. As many readers of the "Mining Journal" may not have access to lead mines, it may be desirable to mention that the same species of fly may be obtained in abundance from drains and enclosed places. It is known by the common name of *gnat*, and by the technical name of *Psychoda phalaenoides*, order Diptera, family Phlebotomidae; and, although common, it is, nevertheless, well worthy of careful scrutiny.—T. F. BARKAS.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 1.—The Iron Trade of South Wales is, if anything, in a little better condition than it has been during the past few weeks, but still it is not so brisk as was generally expected. There is a goodly number of orders on the books, and the owners of the principal works are enabled to keep them fairly employed. Specifications come in slowly from America, and a degree of cautiousness is exercised in sending iron to the States on consignment. A more favourable opinion is entertained, however, with regard to the financial position of that country, and no doubt, as the year advances, there will be a large trade done with them. The advices received from the East confirm the anticipations of the trade with India greatly increasing, and additional contracts are expected from that country. Business with South America is impeded by the war between Chili and Spain, and, as there is every likelihood of its being carried on with greater vigour by both belligerents, the hopes entertained last year of an increased trade with that country during the spring of this year must be abandoned. Some few orders have come in on French and Italian account, and with the other continental markets an average amount of business is being transacted. The home trade continues to be affected by the state of the Money Market, buyers refusing to send in specifications, except to meet absolute pressing requirements. The Pig-Iron Trade is characterised by considerable activity, and prices are fully maintained. Many of the manufacturers are complaining that, in consequence of the difficulty in getting pigs delivered, work at the mills and forges is often delayed. There is an increased enquiry for Tin-Plates; in fact, the demand is so great that it is with difficulty contracts can be placed; and, in order to meet this prosperous state of things, additional works are about being erected in the district, and some of the old works are being extended. There is an improvement to record in the Steam Coal Trade, and exports have been larger than usual within the past few days. The mail packet coal stations, and the continental markets, are taking increased quantities, and altogether the prospects of the foreign trade look cheering. Buyers for the London markets are becoming larger purchasers, whilst the trade with Birkenhead is assuming more importance. The demand for house qualities is still limited, owing to the continuance of mild weather.

In the case of the Tredegar Iron Company, heard on Monday week, at the Tredegar Petty Sessions, the magistrates have not yet given their decision. The charge against the company was for using unlocked lamps, whereby they contributed to the late explosion, wherein 26 lives were lost.

At the Bridgend Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. George Birbeck, agent to Messrs. Brodgen and Co., of Tondy, charged ten colliers employed at the Ballu bac pit with having tobacco and pipes in their possession; he also charged three others with having lucifer matches in their possession. The charges were clearly proved against all the accused, but the Bench dismissed one of them, as he was only a lad; the others were each fined 2s. and costs; in default one month's imprisonment.

It has often been urged that the Welsh ironmasters cannot produce a quality to equal Staffordshire and other iron-making districts; it has, however, been often shown in the Journal that this is quite an erroneous idea, and as a proof of the correctness of these views, it may be mentioned that the prize medal for the finest quality of iron, exhibited at the International Exhibition, held at Dublin, has been awarded to Messrs. T. W. Booker and Co., of the Melin Griffith Works, near Cardiff. The sorts shown were sheet, wire, cable, tin, and tagger.

A meeting of the Bristol and South Wales Wagon Company was held last Monday, at which it was resolved to recommend at the approaching general meeting a dividend after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2s. per share (equal to about 2 per cent.) in addition.

The petition for winding-up the United Merthyr Collieries Company (Limited) came on again last Saturday in the Court of Chancery, before the Master of the Rolls. The petitioner now stated that he had satisfied himself it was not desirable the company should be wound-up, and the learned counsel who appeared for him asked to be at liberty to withdraw the petition without costs on either side. Mr. Hagall, for the company, assented to this, and the petition was accordingly withdrawn.

A good number of the local railway bills have been already before the examiners. The following have not complied with the standing orders:—Ely Valley and Vale of Neath Junction, Aberdare Valley and Caerphilly Junction, and the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction (southern lines). The standing orders were declared complied with in the following cases:—Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay (additional powers); Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay (extension); Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay (new lines); Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay and Hoylake lines; the Mold and Denbigh Junction (branches and deviations); Raring (Penarth and Cardiff extension); Ogmore Valley Railways (new works No. 1); New Milford Docks; Severn Junction Railway; Vale of Crickhowell Railway; Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil

Junction Railway (northern line); Knighton Railway; Vale of Llangollen; Llangollen and Corwen, and Corwen and Bala; Kildwelly and Bury Port Railway, and Bury Port Amalgamation. The following bills were adjourned:—Great Western Railway (further powers); Swansea Harbour Trust.

The non-compliance with the standing orders of the Aberdare Valley and Caerphilly Junction Railway has created much disappointment in the district. The intention was to construct a line from Caerphilly to the Aberdare Valley, so as to provide two routes to the port of Cardiff, which would have placed the colliery proprietors in a more favourable position than they are in at present, they being now entirely dependent on the Taff Vale. They naturally think that, as in all other mercantile matters, a little competition would be conducive to the interests of the coal trade of the district.

At the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce annual meeting Mr. R. B. Grantham and Mr. Pinner, engineers, attended to point out the special advantages of the Midland and South Wales Railway Junction scheme. Its object is identical with that for which the abandoned Midland and Great Western Junction project was promoted—the shortening of the distance between the Forest of Dean and South Wales and the metropolis, but its line of route is different. The cost of the Midland and South Wales Junction is put down at £30,000, whilst the Midland and Great Western Junction would cost £45,000. It is supported by the Midland Company, but opposed by the Great Western. Messrs. Lane and Owen, the engineers appointed by the latter company, with Mr. Cropley, have signed a report suggesting whether an old scheme for crossing the Severn at Hock Crib could not be advantageously revived. After hearing Mr. Pinner, a special meeting was appointed to consider the matter, when Mr. Pinner promised to produce the report of the Great Western engineers.

At the sitting in *re J. Teague*, colliery proprietor, Blakeney, in the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, Mr. James Inkpin, who represented the assignees, presented to a further adjournment, which was applied for on behalf of the bankrupt. The sitting was adjourned to March 27.

THE LATE MR. VIPOND.—The will of the late Mr. John Vipond, of Cwmavon, near Aberystwyth, was proved in London under 40,000. He has left £200, to each of the following institutions:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the fund for the relief of worn-out preachers, and the circuit stewards of Pontypool. This is an instance of what perseverance can accomplish, the deceased gentleman having once worked as a collier in the neighbourhood of Pontypool. He was proprietor of the Vartey Collieries, which he sold a short time previous to his death to a limited liability company, retaining, however, a large interest in them.

The arrivals at Swansea include:—The Thomas, from Bilbao, with 250 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers and Co.; the Centure, from Santander, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for the Renommée, from St. Malo, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for W. Rowland; the Zone, from Motril, with 250 tons of zinc ore, to order; the Caroline, from Almeida, with 100 tons zinc ore, for Bath and Sons; the Demosthenes, from Alicante, with 65 tons of lead ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; the Romano, from St. Malo, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for W. Rowland; the Marguerite, from Cherbourg, with 320 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; the Martha, from Cherbourg, with 244 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw; the Glamorgan, from San Francisco, with 652 tons of copper ore, 73 tons of silver ore, 4 tons of copper in pigs, 1 box of bar silver (112 lbs.), and 1250 flasks of quicksilver; the Grand Frédéric, Cherbourg, with 28 tons of iron ore, for W. Crawshaw.

DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 1.—There is a good deal of activity at the various ironworks in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and orders are coming to hand freely for nearly all qualities of iron. At the armour-plate works business was scarcely ever better, large orders for Government being carried out. This branch of the trade promises to be more than usually brisk as the season advances. There are also some good orders from America, as well as the colonies. Notwithstanding the large trade being done with the States, the feeling of uneasiness relative to the attempts which will be made to increase the duty on iron continues. The American masters are united on the subject, and will leave no means untried to carry their point, which means, if anything, a prohibitive duty. Mr. Morell, the eminent Pennsylvania ironmaster, in advocating the increased duty, does so on the ground that they cannot produce iron in America at European prices without reducing the producer to European rates of wages. He says:—"The American labourer, burdened by the multifarious incidents and responsibilities of his position as a citizen of a free country, is now engaged in a desperate competition with the foreign labourer, who toils for back and belly alone." It is, however, by no means clear that the iron-maker in England is not nearly as well paid as his fellow-labourer in America, or that he is not taxed nearly as heavily. One thing is certain, that no inconsiderable portion of the people of America will advocate a moderate duty, which will give them cheap iron.

The manufacturers of Pig-Iron continue busy, the only drawback being that sufficient coke is not made to meet the requirements of the trade. At the Trent ironstone fields a large quantity of ore is being raised, and forwarded to Derbyshire and various parts of Yorkshire. In the Cleveland district, also, there is a good business doing, most of the furnaces being in blast. Several large orders for export have been received, and the trade will, doubtless, be good for a long time to come. There is increased enquiry for heavy castings, and the machine shops and the makers of locomotive and other engines in the neighbourhood of Leeds continue busy. The iron trade generally has scarcely ever been in a healthier state, and everything appears favourable to the development of the vast mineral wealth yet untouched in various parts of Yorkshire. Throughout Lancashire business is brisk, the demand for continuing good. The shipbuilding on the Mersey gives promise of being pretty active, so that there is an increase in the orders for plates. Bars and rails are also being largely manufactured, both for the home and export trade.

The open character of the weather has rather militated against the business doing in Coal from nearly all parts of the country, although several districts as yet have scarcely felt any perceptible difference. There has been a considerable falling off in the quantity of Silkestone sent to the metropolitan and other Southern markets, and one or two of our largest collieries have had to play a day or two. To the ports of Hull, Goole, and Grimsby a full average trade is being done, and there is every prospect of its increasing. Engineer coal and slack are in fair demand from the South Yorkshire district for Sheffield and Lancashire. The dispute between the South Yorkshire masters and their men has now terminated, except at the Thorncliffe, Westwood, and Chapelton Collieries, where the men continue out. The association has been paying them from 10s. to 15s. per week, according to their families, the sum required being nearly 3000. on each day. Messrs. Newton and Chambers, apparently, do not intend to give way, and are advertising for men. The neighbourhood of the pits alluded to were, a few days ago, the scene of a most disgraceful disturbance. One of the men working at the Union, was escorted home after his work by a mob, who threatened him, and broke a number of the windows in his house. Two of them were brought before the Rotherham bench of magistrates, and sent to Wakefield House of Correction for two months. The men state that they are willing to resume work on receiving the same advance as has been conceded by all the other colliery proprietors in the district, with weekly pay. At Gildersome, in the West Yorkshire district, the men have come to terms, their employers having agreed to give an advance of 3d. per day, and so a threatened cessation of labour has been averted.

The executive of the Miners' National Association having been successful in obtaining compensation in two or three instances where miners have been killed in collieries from various causes, intend, it appears, to adopt that course in all cases where there is the least prospect of obtaining a verdict. Messrs. Shann and Roscoe, solicitors, of London, have lately recovered 3000. and costs for a Mrs. Woolsenhouse, whose husband was killed by being run over by a number of corves in an incline plane, there having been no escape or man-hole as required by Act of Parliament. The same firm have also arranged what is known as the Swadincote case for 4000. and have another one in hand, on behalf of a lad named Ambler, who had part of his hand cut off by the fall of some loose stones from the shaft of the Maston Pit, in West Yorkshire. The heads of the association (which, it is said, numbers more than 30,000 members) are very active just now in preparing the evidence to be laid before the parliamentary committee of enquiry as to the state of mines and miners. They ask to have a number of sub-inspectors appointed, whose duty it should be to visit the mines, and see that they are properly regulated, and the Act of Parliament carried out. They also require a compulsory weighting clause for all coal brought to the pit top, and the lessening of the hours of labour of children working in and about collieries.

The London and North-Western Railway Company have abandoned, for the present season, their proposed line between Sheffield, Buxton, and Liverpool. The line marked out was one where the gradients and cuttings would have been very heavy, and the cost of construction large. A new survey will, doubtless, be made, so that the delay will be advantageous both to the promoters and the public. The directors, on Monday, met an influential meeting of the inhabitants of Barnsley, and the explanation given was deemed satisfactory.

The Staveley Coal and Iron Company are very busy in the foundry department with large orders for pipes for gas and water works, both at home and abroad. The works generally are in full operation, and the demand for coal is unusually active, the influence of the united district, compared with the individual exertions of the late Mr. Richard Barrow—great as his exertions were—being very marked.

A most influential meeting has been held at the Granville Arms Inn, in Swadincote, to receive a deputation from the directors and promoters of the London and North-Western and Midland Counties Coal Fields Railway, and to hear from them an explanation of their views, and their ultimate determination as to making and working the line. The deputation consisted of Sir P. C. Roney, Mr. William Forbes, and others, and amongst the coalmasters and master potters present we noticed Mr. Faulkner, from Lord Stanhope's colliery; Messrs. Guy, Nadin, and Higginson, from the Newhall Collieries; Mr. Gleadon, Secretary to the Coalmasters' Association, and representing Greasley Wood Colliery; Mr. Boardman, Sinton Colliery; Mr. Cockin, Granville Colliery; Mr. Edmund Sharpe, Swadincote Pottery; Messrs. Rich, and Willoughby Thompson, Woodville Pottery; Mr. Green, Greasley Pottery; Mr. Ennor, Greasley Pottery; Mr. R. Dunn, corn factor; Mr. T. Davenport, turnpike and highway board surveyor; Mr. Rowley, Hartshorne Pottery; Mr. Henry Ansell, Mr. Cotterill, Mr. Buckley, and other manufacturers. Mr. Sharpe was called to the chair, and after hearing from Sir P. C. Roney an explicit statement of the promoters' views, and a positive pledge being given that there was no treaty pending, or should one in any way be hereafter entertained, by which the Midland Company should have any control over the proposed railway, Mr. Gleadon proposed, and Mr. A. Thow, in seconding, the following resolution:—"That the statement made by Sir P. C. Roney, respecting the line now proposed, is entirely satisfactory to this meeting, and that the gentlemen present will use their best endeavours to carry this scheme." This resolution was put by the Chairman, and declared to be carried unanimously. Several startling facts were represented by some of the manufacturers, showing the almost absolute necessity of a compelling line through this country.

The burial of the bodies of the 30 men and boys killed by the terrible explosion at Messrs. Mercer and Evans's, Highbrooks Colliery, Park-lane, near Wigan, took place on Saturday and Sunday. Some of the interments were at Ashton, others at Lamberhead-green, and a few of the bodies were taken to Downhall-green, Ince, Hindley, and Windlesham, near St. Helens. Many of the de-

ceased had made provision for their families by paying to sick and burial societies in the neighbourhood, and in some few instances a considerable sum will be received from these sources and from the colliery fund. In other cases, however, there is much destitution, and this Mr. Mercer has done a great deal to relieve. Many of the wealthy residents in the district have expressed a desire to lend their assistance in the work, and it is probable a fund for the relief of the sufferers will promptly be set on foot. Offers of help have also been received from several parts of the kingdom. Mr. Hilson, Government Inspector, has not yet made a second examination of the mine, and the cause of the explosion remains as great a mystery as ever.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 1.—The Iron Trade presents no change. There is a quiet but fair demand for the home market, and, though the United States is not ordering freely, there is a tolerable amount of iron being made for the market, and probably if buyers there were once satisfied that no advance would take place in the import duties considerable orders would be received from that side. Pig-Iron continues very firm, though manufacturers of finished iron have held back from purchasing as much as they could. The Hardware Trades of the district are fairly active; and, though the first month of the year has not been a brisk one, it affords no ground for discouragement. The reports of local companies are, on the whole, favourable. The Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited) pays 10 per cent., and is able to add 52000. to its guarantee fund, besides 48000. derived from premiums, and also to appropriate 12000. to reduction of account for purchase of business. In point of fact, its ordinary profits for the year would pay 15 per cent. This bank was started in January, 1864. The Wolverhampton Water Supply Company, although it does not pay a large dividend, is improving in prospects. It is proposed to obtain power to amalgamate this company with the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. The Railway Rolling Stock Company pays 10 per cent., and is also able to increase its reserve fund. This has been a most successful company. It was resolved at the meeting to increase the capital to 100,000. The New Midland Financial Association starts under very good auspices, Mr. Lloyd Foster having been elected chairman, and Mr. Lander vice-chairman. It has an influential board of directors.

The smoke-consuming furnaces of Mr. Wilson, of Leeds, are now in operation at the Bromford Works of Messrs. J. Daw and Sons, near Oldbury. The peculiarity of this furnace consists in burning the fuel from the top downwards, and by making the products pass over a large incandescent mass, the combustion is rendered complete, and no smoke is allowed to escape into the air. The principle is exceedingly simple, and there seems every reason to anticipate that this system of firing will be generally adopted in a short time, as every particle of smoke that escapes represents a portion of unconsumed and therefore wasted carbon. In a sanitary point of view also the invention is likely to be productive of great benefits to the inhabitants of manufacturing districts.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Affairs have presented of late but a feeble current at St. Dizier. Pig is in small demand, but its price appears to be sustained; a small lot of charcoal-made has been dealt in at 42. 12s. per ton. Transactions in iron have been of less importance than formerly; quotations, which had displayed for a moment a tendency to increased firmness, and had even gained an advance of 4s. per ton, seem to have fallen again to the rate of December; mixed rolled iron has made 81. 16s. per ton, and iron from charcoal-made pig 91. per ton. The quiet—not to any feeble—state of affairs at St. Dizier contrasts strongly with what passes in other French groups, in which a revival is observable—we refer to the Moselle, the Nord, the Loire, and the Paris markets. The prices received from abroad are also favourable; thus the advance is being consolidated in Belgium. It would be surprising if the St. Dizier district remained unaffected by the activity prevailing elsewhere. The revenue of the Paris Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas amounted in 1865 to 1,133,977., as compared with 1,071,377. in 1864, showing an advance of 62,700., or 5.66 per cent. In December, 1865, the revenue presented an increase of 10,144., or 7.12 per cent. The Vagnas Mines and Ironworks Company (Ardeche) will hold its annual meeting on Feb. 26, at Vagnas; and the Quaregon United Collieries Company on Feb. 28, at Quaregon.

The last quotations which have come to hand from Charleroi show merchants' bars at 67. 16s., instead of 67. 12s. per ton, the price adopted some weeks since. Not only has the price of 67. 16s. been maintained by forge-masters, but what is better, business has been done at 67. 16s., and hopes are entertained that before the close of the month the quotation will be definitely established. The rolling-mills stand greatly in need of this advance; without it the high price of pig and combustible would subject them to the absurd and cruel necessity of working almost at a loss, although the movement of affairs is active. Casting pig, although advanced some weeks since, will be carried at 35. 18s. to 41. for No. 5, if the anticipations of the founders are realised without any check. Refining pig participates in the upward movement, and has realised 37. 6s. per ton. Warrants for France have an upward tendency. Belgian producers have profited largely from the low prices which obtained a few weeks since. A new tariff has just been drawn up as regards plates. The maximum weight for plates of all classes is to be 6 cwt., and plates exceeding this weight are majorated 8d. per 2 cwt. Plates exceeding the maximum length are majorated in a similar manner. Irregularly shaped and round plates experience besides a majoration of 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per ton. As regards the Belgian coal trade, we may note that the price of 6s. 8d. on plates No. 3, and charcoal-made plates experience a majoration of 6s. 8d. on plates No. 4. The quantity of gas sold by the Belgian General Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas—which has works in operation at Prague, Tournai, Louvain, Charleroi, Chemnitz, Rimini, and Sienna—amounted in September, October, November, and December, 1865, to 71,905,028 English cubic feet, as compared with 65,278,188 English cubic feet in the corresponding period of 1864, showing an increase of 6,626,840 English cubic feet. The company carrying on the collieries and mines of Loda, Villar, Santa Barbara, and Turon, in the Asturias, will hold its annual meeting at Brussels, on Feb. 29. As regards the Belgian coal trade, we may note that the price of some descriptions show an advance of 1s. 8d. per ton, as compared with January, 1865. It is only in the Mons basin that it is possible for works to procure combustible on somewhat less severe conditions. In all cases ironmasters are not disposed to enter into engagements for a long period, as an opinion generally prevails among Belgian metallurgists that coal will experience a fall in the spring. As we may suppose, a contrary opinion prevails among the coal-mining interest. It is difficult to say which party is in the right, especially if certain reports, by which it appears that the production of the Sarrebruck Collieries will be soon restricted, are confirmed. In that case, the Prussian metallurgical works, in order to avoid the deficit which will arise in their supplies of coke, will have to purchase in Belgium. It is difficult to believe the rumours with regard to the Sarrebruck mines, although they have been circulated for some time with persistency; the policy attributed to the Prussian Government will, it is said, be induced by the excessive dearth of labour, and the difficulty of obtaining working miners. The rise established in coal at the close of 1864 was so unforeseen, while it has been so persistent and so well sustained—the want of coal having become great, and the scarcity of combustible general—that it would be rash, perhaps, to express the least anticipations as to the future. The fact that the orders received for coal have remained considerable notwithstanding the absence of winter, has been a good deal remarked upon; there has been no frost or snow, and yet everywhere there has been an insufficiency of combustible. The inference is, that the industrial consumption of coal must have increased to an extraordinary extent. Freight from Charleroi to Paris has fallen to 7s. 6d. per ton; it has been impossible, however, to make any deliveries, in consequence of floods.

We return to the report of the Pas-de-Calais, on the position of the great coal basin of that department. In the Courrières concession, the prefect observes that the old beds of the Billy Montigny Pit are easily worked, particularly on the eastern side; towards the north and west, however, there is a series of great subterranean rocks, occasioning an interruption in the veins. At present the working of coal at the levels of 650, 710, and 790 ft., is effected in the Isabelle, Désirée, Adelaide, Eugénie, and Josephine veins, and produces about 2550 hectolitres per day, of which the Désirée alone furnishes more than a third. Certain preparatory works which have been carried on will enable the extraction to be shortly increased. Independently of transversal galleries which unite the beds with each other at various points, exploratory galleries are being pursued—first to the south of the new vein (level of 650 ft.), in order to lead, if possible, to other discoveries; secondly, to the north of the pit (northwest of 650 and 710 ft.), in order to enter into the collection of the Cécile, Augustine, &c. veins of pit No. 3. The subterranean communication with this last-mentioned pit will be effected, besides, by a great gallery directed towards the west across rocks restricting the working; this gallery has attained a length of upwards of 9000 ft. At No. 3, or Méricourt pit, the Désirée vein has been re-cut by the advancement of the southern bowettes of 697 ft. and 767 ft. At the point where it is cut the Désirée vein has a thickness of 40 in.; this vein belongs (like that previously recognised in the bowettes) to the cluster of beds of the No. 2 pit. It still remains, in order to embrace the whole cluster, to meet with the Isabelle vein. From various workings which are being carried on in this locality a daily production of about 2300 hectolitres has been obtained. The Courrières Company has established on the territory of the commune of Sallan a fourth set of workings, placed at a distance of 3666 ft. west of the Méricourt pit, and in the direction of the beds of this last-named working. This No. 4 pit has been carried to the level of the waters, and the erection of a drainage engine has been completed. This new pit is on the northern side of what is known as the Collieries Railway (Lens and Ostrevent branch) and it is united to pit No. 3 by a railway in connection with the system of the Northern of France Company. The Lens Mines remain at the head of the basin, and their production exceeds by more than 600,000 hectolitres that of the company which works in the immediate neighbourhood. The St. Elizabeth pit of pit No. 4 has enabled the extraction by the pit No. 1 (termed the St. Elizabeth pit) to be temporarily suspended. "Perhaps we shall have space for a few more details on this interesting subject. The Pas-de-Calais is one of the industrial marvels of France."

Affairs in copper have been quiet at Paris, and prices have fallen. Chilean has made 931. to 941., and Corocoro mineral 1001. per ton. Chilean has sensibly given way at Havre; thus the disposable stock which was dealt in at 941. to 951. has since fallen to 931. and 921., on which terms 63 tons of Chilean in bars have found purchasers. As regards the series to be made at a future date, after some small lots dealt in at 951. and 961., the sale has been noticed of 35 tons to be delivered in March, at 911. United States copper had for some time past given rise to no transaction on the market, the purchase is now noted, however, of 2½ tons of Lake Superior, Minnesota mark, at 1201. per ton, Havre conditions. In presence of the reduction of prices in England, the German markets have been generally less firm, holders show themselves more disposed to sell, but, on the other hand, pur-chasers are very reserved. The Berlin copper market has been quiet, and at Silesian prices have been nominal. The demand for Banca tin remains inactive on the Dutch markets; some small parcels have changed hands at 55½ fls. to 56½ fls., but the closing quotation was 56½ fls. On the German markets tin remains quiet, the same time prices offer some sensible variations. At Cologne the article has been a little better supported. On the Paris market Banca tin has presented little importance, and prices have experienced a slight fall; Banca has made 971., Detroit 971., and English 971. per ton. At Paris rough French lead has been quoted at 201. 16s., and Spanish 211. per ton. On

the German markets former rates have been about maintained, but affairs have presented little animation. We turn next to zinc. In consequence of the firmer tone of the fish markets the advances received from Hamburg indicate a relatively satisfactory position, and prices have slightly advanced. The Breslau market is quiet, but the active demand is anticipated for the spring, and this will almost inevitably lead to a rise in quotations. Transactions have been unimportant on the Paris market; the sales prices have been very firmly maintained, and have even advanced to 30 per ton for Silesian. At Berlin quotations have slightly hardened.

Meetings of Public Companies.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, Mr. W. NICOL, in the chair. Mr. CLAPPISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, which appears in another column.

The CHAIRMAN said that since he had the privilege of addressing the proprietors at the commencement of the last year they had had communicated to the result of the operations of the bank of 1865, which was one of most extraordinary success. Although it was a period during which large fortunes were made, there had been no such success as that of the year 1864, but the business of the London and County Bank had the good fortune not to be seriously shaken, but, on the contrary, had realised the advantage of that successful year, and had declared in dividends the almost unparalleled amount of 35 per cent. on capital. Although the year just concluded had not been one of actually less profit it had been one of less anxiety than its predecessor; although the dividend declared was somewhat less, it had been earned with as much care, desire, and industry as the year had been experienced during its predecessor, and he was happy to state that he was forward to 1866 being one of their best years. (Hear, hear.) The business of the bank was in a thoroughly sound condition, and was not only wholly unimpaired, but, increasing to a very considerable extent. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the balance sheet, the first item in which was the capital paid-up and the reserve fund, amounting together to 1,000,000.—the amount originally contemplated. Upon this point, he might mention that such was the increase of the business that it was deemed expedient to enlarge the capital in proportion to that increase. The directors have had the question of a further increase in their minds, but they were not prepared with any proposition at the moment, and he might further mention that the Settlement required that to increase the capital there must be two formal meetings of the shareholders, notice of which would be forwarded in due course. Furthermore, he had now to consider a little the Bank rate—the great index of commercial matters now being 8 per cent., the present was not the most favourable time for calling additional capital; but the proprietors might be called upon before the conclusion of the year to contribute an additional sum. (Hear, hear.) The next item in the balance sheet was the amount due by the bank for customers' balances and liabilities on account, which amounted to more than 12,000,000. sterling—an increase since the year of 2,068,000. This was exceedingly satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed additional confidence the customers and the public had in the soundness of this establishment. The next item in the balance-sheet—the profit and loss balance brought forward—was pretty much the same as that of last year; and the next item the gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 321,299.—upon that item he would have to remark presently on the other side of the account the first item was—cash in hand, amounting to 1,311,000. and cash placed at call and at notice, amounting to 1,397,564., making together a little over 3,000,000. sterling—that was the provision made for any sudden call might be made upon the establishment. The government and guaranteed stock, other stocks and securities, amounting together to 1,141,481., showed a decrease of 100,000. sterling since the year 1864, and the amount of 9,819,085. required some explanation, because it would, no doubt, be asked how comes it that the customers' balances had been increased by more than 2,000,000. this item smaller? This was explained by the item of liabilities on acceptance, which had reduced from nearly 3,000,000. to 1,009,000. The amount of bills actually discounted was larger than the previous year, but the securities that were lodged were only portion to the reduced amount of profit—so, in reality, their discount business was increased by many thousands pounds. The item of freehold premises and leasehold property, fixtures, &c., was pretty much the same as that of the previous year. The rest paid to customers was larger by 11,000., owing to the rate of money having unequalled; the salaries and all other expenses stood at 99,562., which was an increase compared with the previous half-year, partly arising from the vote which the directors had kindly made to the directors. The next item was that of special dividends, amounting to 3000. per annum; that arose from the directors, following the other establishments, having taken into consideration the high price of profit thought it was due to the junior clerks to render them some special assistance. regards the profit and loss account, the first item was that of the interest paid to customers, which, as he had already said, was more than was paid during the year. The rebate on bills not due, carried to new account, amounted to 45,650. might mention that it was the custom of the bank not to consider the discount as profit realised until those bills were run off, therefore the discount was carried forward until they ran off. The reason this half-year appeared to differ from the predecessor was owing to the amount carried forward to the credit of the new—indeed, he might say that there was carried forward fully 6 per cent. towards next half-year. The next item was that of the dividend of 6 per cent., and 6½ per cent., amounting together to 93,736., leaving a balance to be carried forward 14,271. Having stated that the diminished rate of dividend did not arise from a decrease of business, but from the reasons he had given, he concluded by moving the motion having been duly seconded was put, and carried unanimously.

A resolution was then passed declaring a dividend of 8 per cent., and a bonus of 100. of free income tax, carrying forward to the credit of the profit and loss account 14,271. The retiring directors, Messrs. Coles Child and F. Harrison, were re-elected. The retiring auditors were reappointed, and Mr. R. Escombe appointed in the place of Mr. Wright, resigned.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and Directors for the successful management of the bank during the year, and the Chairman was thanked for his report.

A similar vote was passed to Mr. W. M'Kewan, the manager, and all the other officers of the bank, for the zeal and ability with which they had discharged their duties during the past year.

Mr. M'Kewan acknowledged the vote in appropriate terms.—The proceedings terminated.

NATIONAL BANK.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Commercial Union, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. J. N. M'KENNA, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. M. J. POWER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the report, of which the subjoined is an abstract, was submitted. The directors had great pleasure in presenting the thirty-first report, made up to the close of 1865. In July last the directors submitted the first half-year ending June; their present statement, nevertheless, incorporated profit and loss account for the two half-years of 1865, according to precedent, and dividends and extra dividends payable for the year 1865 have been declared at rates as those paid for 1864, but the augmentation of the capital within the year increased the total amounts payable under those heads. The subjoined shows of the company's affairs at the close of 1865:—

	ASSETS.	
Gold and silver coin at branches	£ 730,375	
Cash on hand, at the Bank of England, advances on billions and at call	1,419,720	
Advances on Government Stock, and sundry secured loans at short dates and current accounts	1,391,250	
Due by shareholders on calls, as per contra	2,240,000	
Bankers' guarantees and securities held against acceptances per contra	1,417,500	
Bills discounted	4,680,250	
Bank premises in London, Dublin, and branches, freehold & leasehold	140,750	
Total	£10,306,445	

	LIABILITIES.	
Paid-up capital	£1,407,500	0
Due on calls per contra	2,250	0
Notes in circulation	1,241,250	
Due by the bank on deposits and current accounts	5,560,000	
Acceptances to bankers' drafts and on security	1,447,500	
"Rest" or undivided profits at this date	556,250	
Total	£10,306,445	

	LIABILITIES.	
The profit and loss account for the year ending Dec. 31 showed—		
Half-year's dividend at 8 per cent. per annum (Feb.)	£ 240,000	
With extra dividend, 16s. per share	160,000	
And pro rata dividend on 20,000 new shares	20,000	
Half-year's dividend at 8 per cent. per annum (Aug.)	240,000	
With extra dividend, 16s. per share	160,000	
And pro rata dividend on 20,000 new shares	20,000	
Amount transferred to capital account, representing 10,000 bonus shares 301. paid-up	301,250	
To balance, being the amount of rest at this date (Dec. 31)	556,250	
Total	£ 982,500	

	LIABILITIES.	
"Rest" or undivided profits at Dec. 1864	£ 773,250	
Net profit for the half-year to 30th June last	94,000	
Net profit for the half-year to Dec. 31, 1865, after writing off all bad and providing for all doubtful debts	£160,560	7
Less rebate of interest on bills not due	25,774	0
Total	£ 982,500	

The accuracy of the accounts was examined by Messrs. J. B. Smith, John T. W. Kibb, George Ashlin, and J. N. M'Kenna.

The report continues, that since the accounts were made up a dividend at 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the bank, and an extra dividend per share, together 21. a share, have been declared on the 50,000 shares which constitute the company's capital, and the same are now payable at the head office and to 100,000. It will, no doubt, be gratifying to the proprietors to note that the surplus of profits over the dividends payable for the year 1865, and included in the accounts to the sum of 42,869. 15s. The "rest," therefore, after the transfer of 300,000., representing 10,000 bonus shares presented to the proprietors last, and 100,000. for the dividends and extra dividends now declared, will be 456,931. 15s. 8d. These results are quite equal to any which the directors have thus far realised, and, in their opinion, they satisfactorily attest the soundness of the calculations on which the resolutions to augment the capital of the bank were founded. The business of the bank, although conducted with great caution, and to increase in every profitable department, and it is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding certain distressing causes in Ireland, the deposits of the bank there, and its advances to Irish farmers and agriculturists in that country, exceeded at the close of the year just ended the amounts current at any corresponding date since the foundation of the bank in 1835.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report which they had heard read

The CHAIRMAN was fully aware of that fact, and stated that as regards the Kapunda Company, the same proposition had been made to them (the Cobbe Company) by Mr. Henderson, but after the directors had taken the greatest pains to arrive at a conclusion, they were unable to make up their minds that the transaction would be profitable. They, as smelters, had gone fully into the question, but they could not see how a profit was to

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
 Subscribed capital, £1,875,000, in 37,500 shares of £50 each.
 Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.

DIRECTORS.
 NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq.,
 THOS. TYRINHAM BERNARD, Esq.,
 PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq.,
 JOHN WILLIAM BURMESTER, Esq.,
 COLES CHILD, Esq.,
 JOHN FLEMING, Esq., M.P.

MANAGERS.
 FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.,
 EDWARD JOHN HUTCHINS, Esq.,
 WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.,
 WILLIAM LEE, Esq., M.P.,
 WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.—William Howard, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR.—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.—James Gray, Esq.
INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES.—H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.
SECRETARY.—F. Clappison, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE.—21, LOMBARD STREET.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, held on Thursday, the 1st February, 1866, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report for the year ending the 31st December, 1865, was read by the Secretary.

REPORT.
 The directors have the satisfaction to submit to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending 31st December last.

They have to report that, after the payment of all charges, interest to customers, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £20,419 13s., which, added to £13,667 7s. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £34,086 10s.

From this sum a special bonus, amounting to £1814 17s. 11d., has been presented to officers whose salaries are under £300 per annum, leaving £108,265 2s. 1d. for appropriation.

The directors recommend the payment of the usual dividend of 6 percent., with a bonus of 6 1/2 percent., making together 12 1/2 percent. for the half-year, which will amount to £93,737 3s. 3d.; this, added to the August dividend, will be 27 1/2 percent. for the year, and leave £14,537 18s. 10d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

They have to announce the retirement in December of John Wright, Esq., for many years an auditor.

The directors retiring by rotation are—Coles Child, Esq., and Frederick Harrison, Esq., who, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

The dividend and bonus (together £2 10s. per share), free of income tax, will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 12th inst.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, DEC. 31, 1865.	
Dr.—To capital paid-up.....	£ 750,000 0 0
Reserve fund.....	250,000 0 0
Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.....	£11,842,748 5 10
Liabilities on acceptances.....	1,009,086 14 5 = 12,851,815 0 3
Profit and loss balance brought from last account.....	13,667 7 0
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	321,299 1 6 = 334,959 8 6
Total.....	£14,186,774 8 9
Cr.—Cash on hand at head office and branches.....	
Cash placed at call and at notice.....	£1,510,427 12 4 = £2,907,992 4 8
Investments, viz.:—	
Government and guaranteed stocks.....	1,033,170 8 8
Other stock and securities.....	108,310 17 8 = 1,141,481 6 4
Discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country	9,819,085 12 6
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane; freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings.....	187,179 12 9
Interest paid to customers.....	85,658 7 2
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries.....	90,562 7 0
Special bonus on salaries under £300 per annum.....	4,814 17 11
Total.....	£14,186,774 8 9
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.—Interest paid to customers.....	£85,658 7 2
Expenses, as above.....	90,562 7 0
Special bonus on salaries under £300 per annum.....	4,814 17 11
Rebate on bills not due, carried to new account.....	45,658 13 11
Dividend of 6 percent. for the half-year.....	44,993 16 9
Bonus of 6 1/2 percent.....	48,743 6 6
Balance carried forward.....	14,537 18 10
Total.....	£334,959 8 6
Cr.—Balance brought forward from last account.....	
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	321,299 1 6
Total.....	£334,959 8 6

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, } Auditors.
 R. H. SWAINE, }

London and County Bank, 25th January, 1866.

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

- 1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
- 2.—That a dividend of 6 percent., together with a bonus of 6 1/2 percent., both free of income tax, be declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst., and that the balance of £14,537 18s. 10d. be carried forward to profit and loss new account.
- 3.—That Coles Child, Esq., be re-elected a director of this company; that Frederick Harrison, Esq., be re-elected a director of this company.
- 4.—That William Norman and Richard Hinds Swaine, Esqs., be elected auditors for the current year.
- 5.—That Robert Escombe, Esq., be elected an auditor for the current year.
- 6.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.
- 7.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the auditors of the company for their services during the past year.
- 8.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William McKean, Esq., and to the principal and other officers of the Bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.
- 9.—That the Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:—
- 10.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Signed, W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy-Chairman.
 Extracted from the Minutes.
 Signed, F. CLAPPISON, Sec.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the capital stock of the company, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1865, with a BONUS OF SIX AND A HALF PER CENT., will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst.

By order of the Board.
 W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

(Established in the year 1834)
 OPENED for the TRANSACTION of BANKING BUSINESS in LONDON on the 19th January, 1866, at the head office, Bishopsgate-street (corner of Threadneedle-street), and at the St. James's branch, 14, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

Subscribed capital.....£2,100,000 0 0
 Paid-up capital.....1,080,000 0 0
 Reserve fund.....225,452 6 2

Number of shareholders, 1704.

The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to parties transacting banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the bank in town may have monies paid to their credit at its various branches, and remitted free of charge.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are conducted at the head office and St. James's branch on the usual terms of London banks.

DEPOSITS at INTEREST are received of sums of £10 and upwards, for which receipts are granted called deposit receipts, and interest is allowed according to the value of money from time to time, as advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

THE AGENCY OF COUNTRY AND FOREIGN BANKS, whether joint-stock or private, is undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES are EFFECTED in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers on the Continent will be issued as soon as arrangements can be made.

THE OFFICERS of the BANK are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

COPIES of the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches, Agents and Correspondents, may be had on application at the head office, and at St. James's branch.

By order of the Directors,
 E. ATKINSON, Joint General Managers.

CAPT. JOHN SEYMOUR, M.L., LEEDSTOWN, HAYLE, CORNWALL, OFFERS his SERVICES to the public as an INSPECTOR OF MINES and MINE SHAREDEALER. Capt. SEYMOUR having had forty years practical mining experience, and the entire management of different mines for the last twenty-two years, is capable of giving good advice to speculators, and would recommend the following mines to be dealt in:—Rosewarne United, New Rosewarne, Rosewarne Consols, Wheal Curtis, and Great Wheal Fortescue.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 30 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT HEARLE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 6th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Thomas Hollow, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

BORLASE AND MILTON, Penzance, Cornwall
 (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
 (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 5th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William John Rawlings, a shareholder and also a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the said company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
 (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, No. 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middlesex (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, 9th January, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL ELLEN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 22nd day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Richard Mitchell, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 22nd day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
 (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, of No. 1, Bedford-row, in the County of Middlesex (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, January 31st, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFF UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 27th day of January last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Michael Robert Mitchell and Thomas Mitchell, shareholders of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Tulse-hill-square, Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, on Thursday, the 15th day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 12th day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or agents.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Truro, Cornwall
 (Solicitor for the Petitioners).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND ROWCLIFFE, of No. 1, Bedford-row, London
 (Agents of the said Solicitors).

Dated Truro, February 1st, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST TRESKERBY MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS stating the highest price which will be given for the undermentioned MINING PROPERTY, in the parish of St. Agnes, viz.:—

ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and BOILER 9 tons, first piece of rod, and fittings complete.
 1 60 ft. shears, with pulleys; capstan chain, 2 balance bobs; 1 horse wheel, and 3 shaft tackles and shies; 1 9 ft. and 1 6 ft. 11 in. pumps, 8 6 in. 9 ft. pumps, 1 9 ft. 12 ft. working barrel, 2 door pieces, 1 7 in. 9 ft. working barrel, 1 7 in. windmill, 1 9 ft. plunger pole, lot of iron-staved ladders; 35 fms. of 6 and 7 in. main rods, 7 in number; 2 pieces 10 in. rods, grating, grates, and stand, staples and glands, rod pins, chain of various sizes, 300 ft. of 3/4 in. and 1/2 in. wire, part of a wheel.
 Together with other articles and effects in general use in mines, will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Friday, the 10th of February inst.

For viewing the same, apply to Mr. RICHARD MINERS, the officer of the Court in charge thereof.
 HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
 (Solicitors for the Petitioner).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 1st, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before a Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL,
 Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Truro, February 1st, 1866.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TENDER, for cash, the RICHLY MINERALISED SETT, known as the BALLACORISK MINE, situated near Fort St. Mary, ISLE OF MAN, upwards of four square miles in extent, held under the Crown, for an unexpired term of about 15 years, together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, and APURTENANCES erected thereon.

No tender will be received later than Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1866. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6, New Broad-street, London, E.C. CHARLES STRONG, Accountant.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TENDER, a VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in the CROSER VALLEY. It is about six miles from Port Madoc, and the Port Madoc Railway runs within a few yards of it. There are two quarries on the estate, one of which has been partially opened, and the royalties of another now at work will be sold with it. The surface of the estate does not belong to the vendors, but the slate belongs absolutely, free from all royalties. The plant to be taken at a valuation.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1866, to Mr. HARRIS, 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, London; and the vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels. Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street, E.C.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE MINERAL FIELD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

1.—FARMS in the parish of TORPICHEN, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, forming the greater part of the Barony of Ouliffe, viz.:—WOODEND, CANTIES, DRUMTASSIE, DRUMELZIE, DRUMDUFF, HEIGHTS, and DRUMBOWIE, extending in whole to 1800 acres, or thereby.

2.—FARMS in the parish of SLAMANNAN, STIRLINGSHIRE, viz.:—GARNEY-LEES, EASTER, and WESTER BURNHEADS, EASTER WHIN, and LOCH-ROUSE, extending to 836 acres, or thereby.

The proprietor is now prepared to receive offers for these properties, either with or without the minerals.

So far as the minerals have been developed, the result is thoroughly satisfactory. In Woodend blackband ironstone and coal are now being extensively wrought by the Coltness Iron Company. This part of the field marches with Barbachlaw, where the Torbanehill seam, as well as ironstone and coal, are now being largely wrought. At Loch-ROUSE, which is on the Slamannan Railway, a seam of excellent steam coal is also being worked. The other lands intervene, and from the position of the strata and indications on the surface, valuable seams of coal, ironstone, and shale are understood to exist therein.

Offers for leases, or trial leases, of the unlet minerals, will be received by Mr. GEORGE SIMSON, mining engineer, 58, West Regent-street, Glasgow; and offers for purchase of the minerals, or for the land, will be received by Mr. JOHN SCOTT, factor, Drumpeilly-by-Coatbridge; Messrs. MELVILLE and LINDSAY, W.S., 110, George-street, Edinburgh; or by Mr. G. FIFE CHRISTIE, Writer, 62, George-square, Glasgow, with the latter of whom are the leases and titles of the properties.

Glasgow, January, 1866.

COLLIERY IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866, the good COLLIERY of ANNANDALE, near KILMARNOCK, belonging to the Duke of Portland. There are five workable seams of coal in the estate, well adapted for local purposes, and a shipping trade, in which a large business has been done for years, at Troon Harbour, the best coal-shipping port in the Firth of Clyde. The colliery is connected with Troon Harbour by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway system, and suitable branches are laid to the pits.

It is proposed that the tenant shall purchase the machinery belonging to the property; and, if desired, the coals under Greenhill Farm, which adjoins Annandale, shall be included in the lease.

Offers for a lease, stating a fixed yearly rent, or an optional royalty on coal and dross, will be received by Mr. TUNNER, at Brahead Office, Kilmarnock; Messrs. MELVILLE and LINDSAY, W.S., Edinburgh; and JOHN and G. H. GEDDES, mining engineers, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh, the last of whom will furnish such details as may be required by intending offerers. —Jan. 31, 1866.

ARGYLSHIRE. SLATE QUARRIES TO BE LET.—The EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES of KESDALE are TO BE LET, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, with entry at Whitsunday, 1866. The plant will be given to the tenant at valuation, and taken in the same way at the expiry of his lease. A resident tenant may have an excellent house and farm, with shooting and fishing if desired.

For conditions of let, and all particulars, apply to Messrs. ADAM, KIRK, and ROBERTSON, W.S., 9, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh; or JAMES BUTT, Kesdale, Oban, who will receive offers till the 1st of March next. —Edinburgh, February, 1866.

PEMBROKESHIRE. VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES TO BE LET.—The SUMMERTON SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES have been worked for the last 30 years, and have produced such a superior quality of slate of the blue and grey colours as to establish their reputation for all the various purposes to which slate is applicable. Individuals, or a company, would be treated with on most liberal terms. Summerton is favourably situated, six miles from Fishguard, the same from the Claberton station on the South Wales Railway, and the proposed continuation of the Manchester and Milford line is to pass within an easy distance of the estate.

For all particulars, application to be made to WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq., Haverfordwest; W. H. WILLIAMS and Co., Wm. BRITTON and Sons, of BARNARD THOMAS and Co., all of Bristol;—Albion Chambers, Bristol, February, 1866.

SLATE QUARRIES, TO BE LET.—ALL DINAS SLATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLANAFANFAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Balili, five from the intended railway station at Maescefn-y-ffordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway at Newbridge-on-Wye.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of 511 ft., is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slates. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year for machinery. —Apply to J. PHARR, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

FOR SALE, at WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINES, near TRURO, the following PITWORK, in excellent condition, being nearly equal to new:—

36 9 ft. 18 and 19 in. PUMPS, with bottoms, windbores, working barrels, door-pieces, plunger poles, stuffing box, and glands to match
 2 pairs 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft. long
 24 fms. 2 1/2 in. bucket rods, with capstan joints
 2 pairs faggotted eyes; 3 pairs faggotted cheeks
 1 pair 19 in. yokes; 1 large shelled shive

4 18 in. bucket prongs, 5 pair rubbing blocks; 1 5 ft. 16 in. shaft roll; 3 18 in. shaft rolls; several tons of railroad iron and saddles; several tons staples and glands
 1 15 1/2 in. pitch pine rod, 52 ft. 6 in. long.
 For particulars, apply to the agents on the mine.

FOR SALE, an ENGINE, on the TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINE, at Beerraston, Devon, comprising a 50-in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. in the shaft, with first piece of main rod; also, THREE BOILERS, weighing 33 tons, two of which weigh 10 tons each, nearly new; the other weighs 13 tons. The boilers are in a fair condition, with fittings complete. The engine is in good condition, having been put in repair about twelve months previous to the mine being suspended. —Apply to Mr. LANE, 2 Royal Exchange; or to Messrs. HANZ and WHITEFIELD, 1, Mitre-court, Temple, London.

FOR SALE, a 60 horse HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINE, 22 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, fitted with a set of double beat equilibrium valves and expansion gear; 20 ft. fly-wheel, with pulleys attached; air pump, condenser, injection cocks; steam, feed, and waste water pipes; water gauge, gauge cocks, and feed apparatus. Will work up to 90 horse power. —Apply to Mr. NELSON HEWERTSON, timber merchant, Newport, Monmouthshire.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the COAL BUSINESS CARRIED ON for many years by Mr. JOS. DUNSTAN, will, on and after the 1st March next, be CONTINUED under the FIRM of J. DUNSTAN and CO. To the above will be ADDED the BUSINESS of GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, MINE BROKERS and SHAREDEALERS, MINE PURSERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c.

J. DUNSTAN and Co. hope, by strict application to all matters of business entrusted to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. —Truro, January 24, 1866.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

WASHOE AND REESE RIVER MINES.—The UNDERSIGNED, being established in GOLD HILL, near VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, as MINING SURVEYORS, CHEMISTS, and ASSAYERS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to MINING COMPANIES and GENTLEMEN in ENGLAND, having interests in the above-named districts.

Mines examined and reported on, at a scale of charges which obviously ensures a large saving upon the costs (in fees and travelling expenses) of special agents sent from England. Telegrams (arriving from London in 14 days) promptly attended to.

W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., M.G.A., &c. (late Mitchell and Rickard,

FOUNDRY, HAYLE, SEPT. 29, 1865.—SIR: We beg to inform you that, in consequence of our INCREASING BUSINESS in LONDON, we have purchased the HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF (formerly Crown Wharf), NINE ELMS, where we shall carry on in all their branches the businesses of FOUNDRERS and ENGINEERS.

Having by this arrangement provided greater facilities for the dispatch of work confided to us by our friends in London, and being also enabled to extend our business, we are, in addition to the usual Engineering work hitherto undertaken by us, prepared to SUPPLY MINING MACHINERY from this wharf at the shortest notice, where also our resident engineer will be in attendance to give information in designing general plans and details of the most improved machinery for mining and other purposes.

Our offices hitherto at Clarence Chambers, 12, Haymarket, will from this date be transferred to the Hayle Foundry Wharf, Nine Elms, S., where all communications intended for our London branch should be addressed.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

HARVEY AND CO.

BLASTING.

GUN COTTON
AS NOW ADAPTED BY LENK'S PROCESS
IS THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST EXPLOSIVE,
AND FREE FROM SMOKE.

Prices and directions for use on application to the Manufacturers,
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTORY, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

GALLOWAY'S PATENT CONE TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—The introduction of these vertical taper tubes into the ordinary flued boilers PROMOTES THE NECESSARY CIRCULATION OF WATER, and thus INCREASES THEIR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY.

Their adoption not only adds to the steam-producing power of the flues, but renders the practice of hooping with angle or tee iron rings quite unnecessary.

The tubes have now been in use upwards of 14 years, and above 22,000 are in work in various parts of the country, with the best results.

They can be easily fixed in existing boilers (owing to their taper form) by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the patentees, W. and J. GALLOWAY and Sons, Engineers and Boiler Makers, Manchester.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

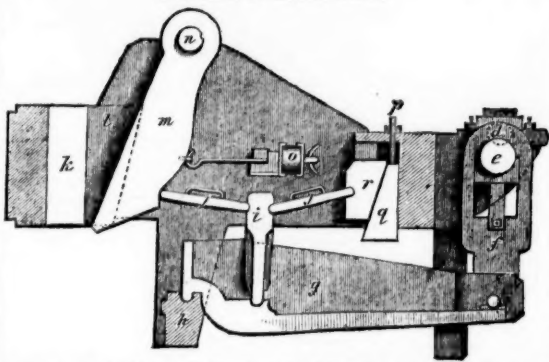
THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND
MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Kirkcaldy, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

Decora, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore per hour.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for his estate.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS, &c.—MR. SAMUEL JENKINS, DINAS MAWDWY, is now preparing for the press a work on the "QUARRIES OF THE PRINCIPALITY, THEIR HISTORY, &c." and as he wishes to make it as complete as possible, he would invite Proprietors, Managers, &c., to favour him with particulars concerning any quarries they may be connected with. Also, brief notices of any new improvements in machinery, &c.

Now ready, price 5s.
OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.

Many enquiries have been made during the past few months for the form of Tack-note published at the Mining Journal Office, to which the answer "out of print" and "reprinting" has been returned. The form may now be had upon application to the bookseller to whom orders have been given, or will be forwarded direct from our office on receipt of a remittance of 5s. by Post-office order.

London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS' IRON TRADE CIRCULAR
AND HARDWARE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The "Iron Trade Circular" is eminently the business journal of the mining districts and the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in iron. Its information is authentic, unbiased, and complete, comprising not only the business news of the South and North Staffordshire districts, but generally of the entire mining and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom. It is now proposed to add a collection of special and general information in the interests of the Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London, to be comprised in a department of the "Iron Trade Circular," under the head of "The Hardware Weekly Messenger." Subscription:—

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CHARLES RYLAND AND SONS, Iron and Metal Brokers.

THE COUNTY PAPER.—County advertisements inserted by Authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural, and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buckley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and old trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. Agriculture is not neglected, the latest market reports being a distinctive feature of the paper, together with other matters of interest to the agriculturist. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesdydderwen, Mold.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Iron Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

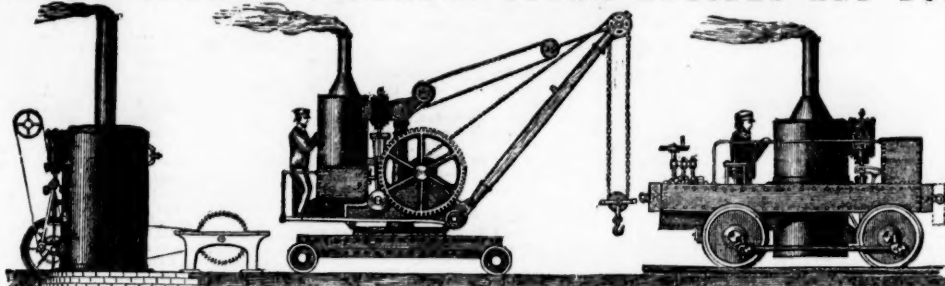
THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (Established 1764.) Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 3d.

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Offices, 42, Gray-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 125, High-street, Sunderland.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS



STATIONARY ENGINE.
From 1 to 30 horse power.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANE.
1 to 30 tons.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE.
6 to 27 horse power.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.

STATIONARY ENGINES.—require no building in, nor chimney stack, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peats. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANES.—for wharf or railway, with wrought-iron carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes hoist, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES.—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a gauge from 2 feet upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy loads at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sent in one package, ready for work on arrival.

LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.

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Several engines of each class kept in stock, for sale or hire; and all our manufactures GUARANTEED AS TO EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

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(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST

AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING, AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,

MANUFACTURED BY
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PATENTEE,
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ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

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THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED),

SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT and Sons.

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LONDON OFFICES.—No. 8, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

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IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

JAMES DEWEIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND POWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* * * Loans received on Debenture: particulars on application.

London Agent.—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE THE AVERAGE SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY THE SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.

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Established 1770.
Manufacturers of every description of

IMPROVED PATENT FLAT and ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.

PATENT FLAT and ROUND HEMP ROPES,
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL and FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM-PLUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel), WIRE, HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, &c.

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CITY OFFICE, No. 19, LONDON STREET, LONDON.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE,

for SUPERSEDING THE SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock Devon.

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GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS

(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 51, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1855.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—

EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO., FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,

LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description. LONDON OFFICES, 34, CANNON STREET WEST.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.

CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and

FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED

BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON

SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED

GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SON,

Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS and SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

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Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells at any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.

4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BEROER and Co.'s Patent Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of admission to be had on application to the inventor and patentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.; or to Messrs. J. JACKSON and Co., Engineers, 17, Gracechurch-street, London.

J. U. BASTIER and Messrs. JACKSON and Co. will CONTRACT TO ERECT THE PATENT PUMP, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will grant licenses to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the use of this invention.

OFFICES, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

NEW MEDICAL GUIDE.

DR. SMITH, who has had twenty years' practical experience in the treatment of Debility, Spermatorrhea, Disorders of the Nervous System, &c., has published A GUIDE (138 pages) for Self-Cure. Sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Dr. SMITH may be consulted personally (or by letter) in all private and confidential cases.—Address, SMITH and Co., 8, Burton-crescent, Euston-road, London W.C. Consultations daily from Eleven to Five.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
3000	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	483 15 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1865
10000	British Stone Company [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Bronford (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]	12 0 0	—	—	7 15 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	1 10 0	Aug. 1865
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 0	32	30 33	12 15 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn	30 0 0	19	15 1/2	35 6 0	1 10 0	June 1865
2000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	—
40000	Ditto	100 0 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—	—
867	Erwin (lead), Cardigan [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	15 15 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
128	Gwyneth (lead), Cardigan [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	342 10 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
280	Derwent Mines (st.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	159 10 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
1024	Devon St. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	585	570 580	1008 0 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
385	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	807 10 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 15 0	—	—	0 5 0	1 10 0	June 1865
6144	East Carn Brea (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	—	—	14 3 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardigan [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	109 10 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwynear	2 15 0	—	—	0 10 6	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
1306	East Wheal Loe (tin), Wrenn	3 9 0	12	11 1/2	2 0 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	67 10 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 0 6	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	21	19 1/2	3 15 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	31	30 1/2	8 17 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
1024	Herodstot (tin), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	42	39 40	34 5 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
6000	Hingston Down (copper), [S.E.]	5 10 6	—	—	0 5 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan [L.]	15 15 0	—	—	461 0 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
9000	Marge Valley (copper), Carnarvon	4 10 6	49	3 1/2	3 5 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
2000	Miners' Boundary (lead), Wrenn [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	187 13 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
1800	Miners' Boundary (lead), Wrenn [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	19 18 1	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
2000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	2 0 0	20	20	10 18 1	1 10 0	July 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller's Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—	—	0 13 0	1 10 0	Oct. 1865
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	157 0 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
1193	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	38	36 38	7 6 1	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
6102	South Carnon (cop., tin), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	510 10 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
500	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	19	17 1/2	18 1 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1866
3000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	1 10 0	July 1865
9000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranaboe [S.E.]	—	80	79 80	8 2 6	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop., tin), Camborne [S.E.]	18 10 0	187	180 185	41 0 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	95	85 90	615 10 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
1024	Wh. Exmouth (lead), Christow	—	—	—	0 2 6	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—	—	299 0 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	4	3 1/2	2 15 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	59 17 6	1 10 0	Oct. 1865
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier	—	15	—	0 10 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1865
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	237	220 225	216 15 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (st.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17 1/2	—	53 5 6	1 10 0	Dec. 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	19 1/2	19 1/2	15 11 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1865

* Dividends paid every two months.

† Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	11 3 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
3000	Bedford (tin, copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	—	—	13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1864
1248	Boscawen (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—	—	1 5 0	0 5 0	May 1864
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1864
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 0 0	Nov. 1864
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	17 0 0	—	—	280 10 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1864
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	—	—	82 0 0	2 0 0	June 1862
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 9 8	—	—	1 7 0	0 7 0	May 1867
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1085	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	9 17 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 4 0	June 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	0 15 0	1 6 1	—
3000	Dynwidd (tin), St. Agnes	12 6 6	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop., tin), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	19	16 18	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	369 10 0	4 0 0	June 1864
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tregearth	4 11 6	—	—	41 9 8	0 2 6	June 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1864
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Addit) (copper)	0 2 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
3000	Massy-Saint (lead), [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1862
640	Moss Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	15 1 0	0 2 0	April 1864
40000	Mowdy (ironore), [L. £1] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), St. Agnes	20 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
5936	North Trekerker (copper), St. Agnes	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 8 0	Mar. 1864
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	July 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 6 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6	June 1863
512	South Looe (cop., tin), Redruth	9 10 6	—	—	74 10 0	1 0 0	May 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	15 18 9	23	20 25	370 18 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	—	490 10 0	0 10 0	May 1864
240	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 15 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
873	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 10 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1860
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper), [L. £5]	5 0 0	—	—	6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1864
256	West Darnley (copper), Gwynear	38 10 0	—	—	53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0 6	—	—	10 2 6	0 7 6	July 1863
512	Wheal Loe (silver-lead), Kem	8 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
596	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—	—	76 8 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1863
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	2 0 0	—	—	258 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	243 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1864
9044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwynear	6 11 3	—	—	6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6	—	—	—	0 6 6	Nov. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	12	11 1/2	2 2 6	0 17 6	June 1865
12000	Cobro Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	20	18 20	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Yearly
10000	Gonness (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]	—	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	per annum
15000	Linars (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Luaitan (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	June 1865
9275	New Widgers (lead)	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
50000	Panellio (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
10000	Pontgibaud (st.-lead), France [S.E.]	320 0 0	—	—	2 19 8	0 18 6	Dec. 1865
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 14 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1866
26000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1866
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	49	49 1/2	64 15 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1865
50000	Victoria (London) [L.] [25000 £1 paid, 25000 £5 pd.]	—	—	—	10 per cent.	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Co. [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unt. (cop.) [L. £5]	10 0 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1863
20000	Australian (cop.), Australia [L.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1865
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	0 0 0	Dec. 1865
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 8 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 14 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 9 6	Dec. 1863
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	6 14 4	0 3 0	Dec. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [L.]	30 0 0	23	21 1/2	21 1/2	0 10 0	Jan. 1864
88000	Kapanga Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1864
13815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July 1862
43174	United Mexican (st.-id.), Mexico [S.E.]	25 5 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (cop.) [L.]	5 0 0	4	3 1/2	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
45000	Yudamnamtana (cop.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	
5000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 15 0	..	1%.	1 1/2	Sept. 1865
10000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 7 0	..	..	..	Dec. 1865
25000	Capila (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	..	..	..	Feb. 1864
30000	Chontales (gold and silver), Nicaragua [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	3 1/2.	4 1/2	Oct. 1865
10000	Capila Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
200	Copper Mines Co. of Australia [L.] [150 £100 p., 150 £70 pd.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	Nov. 1864
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
50000	East del Ray (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	..	1 1/2.	..	Jan. 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	Jan. 1866
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	..	1 1/2.	1 1/2	Jan. 1866
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	..	June, 1865
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Norberta Coal and Iron [L.] [200 £500 pd., 4000 £3 pd.]	—	..	..	..	Aug. 1865
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	Nov. 1862
5000	Otes (copper) New Zealand [L.] [2000 £500 fully paid]	1 5 0	..	..	..	Sept. 1865
50000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	June, 1863
4000	Poor River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	..	..	..	Stock.
30000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	8 10 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Rosario (copper), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Mar. 1865
5000	Rosario Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	..	..	..	April, 1864
5000	San Pedro del Monte (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	Jan. 1866
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
5000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Val Antigua (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	%.	%	..
5000	Val Saasam (silver, copper, and lead) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	Nov. 1865
5000	Valdemard Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	..	..	..	Mar. 1865
5000	Valanzasca (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1864
10000	Washoe (copper), Nevada [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
5000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £4 paid]	1 0 0	..	7 1/2.	6	..
6000	Western Africa Malchitche (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..	Oct. 1865
2000	Wheel Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
5000	Worthington (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	1	1 1/2	..
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..